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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Has Huge Recovery Debt

Britain Sees Henderson Win

Germany Learns Hitler Ideas

N. Y. Sun is 100 Years of Age

Russia Is After Stratosphere

Mr. Ford Winds His Watches

THE U. S. Treasury books, after six months of the Roosevelt Administration, show two outstanding facts. Legislation and executive orders have caused running expenses of the Government steadily to go down; on the other hand, the public debt steadily goes up. The statement being prepared for the White House is expected to exhibit savings and gains in revenues that are distinctly encouraging. Emergency recovery financing has lifted the public debt to $22,603,000,000, only about $4,000,000,000 below the World War peak. But recovery is paramount—"Why count the cost," say the American people, "if it succeeds?"

* * *

In Britain sees Arthur Henderson, who built up the Labor Party and fell with it two years ago, reënter politics. Having held no home office during the time he has served as president of the Disarmament Conference, he is victoriously returned to Parliament. George Lansbury will surrender to him leadership of the Labor Party. Henderson promises to avoid extremes of every kind. He is to fight his old comrade, Prime Minister MacDonald—He maintains shattered Labor can return to power.

* * *

The Irish Free State sees political opponents of President de Valera unite against him and Fianna Fail. Blue Shirts under Gen. Eion O'Duffy, Cumann Na Ngadheal under former President William T. Cosgrave and the Center Party under Frank McDermot plan the United National Party under leadership of O'Duffy. McDermot will be vice-president and Cosgrave will lead the new party in the Dail. Drawing its strength from business men and farmers, these moderate conservatives would end economic war with Britain—President de Valera, who has profited by disunity, faces a serious challenge.

* * *

Nuremberg's mammoth Nazi congress hails Adolf Hitler as one who saved Germany from Bolshevism. Worshiped by his followers and ignored by those outside his party, the Chancellor declares the most important problem awaiting settlement is unemployment. He calls it neither logical nor moral to divide the fruits of those working with those who are not. He eliminates the Jews by calling for a "new artistic renaissance of Aryan men." He declares no parliamentary system can really express the popular will—This must be done, he says, by the best leaders.

* * *

Midland Bank, London's largest, calls on British Empire countries to join the United States in pulling the coach of trade out of the slough of despond. The bank's official publication points out that the Roosevelt effort is the price-raising policy to which all Commonwealth nations are committed. With identical objectives, the bank regards Britain as perhaps needed to turn the scales in favor of success. The right course for Britain and America is seen as plain—"They must pull in the same direction, at the same time, with the same rhythm."

* * *

The world of journalism congratulates the New York Sun upon its first century of publication. Ben Day brought out the initial issue on Sept. 3, 1833. Ben Day filled all the editorial and mechanical positions. What he started grew into an institution which, under Charles A. Dana and other great editors, became a guiding star for the best in American newspaperdom. The Sun is a part of the national history it helped to make. Its anniversary number is a treasury. It discloses milestones along a remarkable journalistic road—As the Monitor's own twenty-fifth anniversary number is preparing to do in November.

* * *

Soviet Russia is so intent on solving stratosphere secrets that it will invade the air with the two largest free balloons ever constructed. The Society for Chemical Defense will send up from Moscow a gas bag with a capacity of 800,000 cubic feet. A second, secretly built by the War Commissariat and to ascend soon, is of 880,000 cubic feet, almost half again larger than the balloon in which Lieutenant Settle tried to go up in August. Two big objectives lure all these high fliers—Study of the cosmic ray and of heavy transport possibilities above the storms.

* * *

While Washington and the nation wait to learn how Henry Ford will act on the NRA automobile code he is discovered in the Michigan wilds—at play. He took along his collection of old, new, curious and amazing watches. While General Johnson thunders he joyously pokes the innards of those timepieces. Once when about to enter an important directors' meeting he started talking clocks. Despite frequent polite reminders from the fuming board, the clock talk ticked on until evening. Mr. Ford just has to get relaxation—Unlike others, he can't get it by faring forth in a faithful Ford.

Hitler Demands Fruit of Labor For Workers

Party Rally at Nuremberg Symbolizes Attainment of National State

Congress of Victory

Chancellor Arraigns Critics in Demand for Unity in Winning Aims

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

NUREMBERG, Ger., Sept. 2—The party which today is virtually the German state has gathered its brown-shirted hosts in a "congress of victory and of unity of the Reich" here.

Thus the medieval setting of this picturesque city, where the National Socialist storm troopers held one of their first parades 10 years ago, became today the symbol of the "national state" which the Hitlerites have forged—a symbol of "indestructible will to defend this dearly won position against all opponents."

Chancellor Adolf Hitler has come to this congress hailed on all sides as Germany's savior from Bolshevism in contrast to previous conventions where, worshipped by his followers but ignored by those outside his party, Herr Hitler led the fight to destroy the "November system"—the post-war Socialist Government—a fight which today hailed as crowned with success.

In Herr Hitler's proclamation read to the National Socialists last night by Herr Adolf Wagner, the Chancellor declared their great mission was the same as Fascism in Italy—namely annihilation of Bolshevism.

Worker Entitled to Fruits

The most important problem awaiting solution, the Hitler proclamation declared, was unemployment. This was not merely a material question, he said. It was neither logical, moral nor just that part of the fruits of the worker should be taken away to support those not working, regardless as to why these latter were in such position. It was logical that the worker should do with the proceeds of his work as he chooses.

National Socialism was proceeding a long way for which there was hardly any historical precedence, hence possible that certain measures might not prove effective, he continued. It was all the more necessary, therefore, to prevent all destructive criticism. For it is all one whether 1000 critics exist or not, but not so whether people win through or not.

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Labor Day Crowds To Get Fair Weather For Holiday Trips

Boston's population dwindled today as thousands streamed out of the city by automobile, train, boat, airplane, and some on foot to observe the Labor Day week-end, the favorite excursion holiday of all the year. Railroads reported heavier travel than in many years and with expectations of huge throngs coming home from vacations on Monday, extra cars will be added.

Many of those whose vacations have already ended, took advantage of the three-day holiday and started out on short trips in the country, to the seashore and mountains. Traffic early this morning on outbound roads was taxed to near capacity.

Monday is officially the end of the vacation season. Boats and trains will bring back thousands. Camps break up and boys and girls will trek back to their homes in preparation for school.

Weather for the week-end promises to be favorable for all kinds of travel. The usual warning to motorists is issued due to taxed highways and carefree throngs. Extra caution is urged in driving, especially on Monday when the tide that surged out of the city today, comes back with the wave of returning vacationists from all parts of New England.

New Yorkers Go Away, Visitors Come, on Trips

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—One of the greatest Labor Day week-end exoduses in the history of New York City is on today, with about 2,000,000 New Yorkers, headed by rail, airplane, steamship and motorbus on holiday bent. An increase of 25 per cent over the business for the same week-end last year is reported by companies operating ocean and river cruises, who estimate a total of 10,000 bookings.

Special inducements to air travelers for three-day excursions to the far and middle West made for a record of bookings for companies operating the air lines.

Extra cars were added to their trains by the railroad companies. The New York Central, with a 22 per cent increase over last year's business, added 300 extra Pullman cars. Sections were added by the Lehigh Valley, the Erie, the Pennsylvania and the New Haven. In all, there were about 1000 extra Pullmans. In the meantime, the city itself came in for a share of holiday travelers, who are crowding the the hotels.

The 'Banks of the Wabash' Gain a New Significance

Clark Memorial From Illinois Side of River — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Handsome Bridge of Spanish Architecture in the Foreground Links Indiana and Illinois and is Architecturally a Part of the Memorial. The Bridge Crosses the River at the Spot Where the Lincoln Family Utilized a Ferry in Immigrating from Kentucky to Indiana.

Vincennes Ready For Dedication Of Memorial to Clark

Indiana and Nation Join in Tribute to Conqueror of Old Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VINCENNES, Ind., Sept. 2—Commemorating the capture of Fort Sackville, which wrested control of the old Northwest Territory from the British, the $2,800,000 George Rogers Clark memorial here will be dedicated tomorrow.

Completion of the exterior of this national memorial and its dedication fall upon the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Paris at the conclusion of the Revolutionary war.

The exploit of Colonel Clark and his small but intrepid band of followers had a powerful influence upon the Paris treaty. It was on the basis of his achievement in the old Northwest Territory that England ceded to the United States the section which extended approximately from the Great Lakes to the Ohio River and which previously had been a part of the Province of Quebec.

The memorial, to which city, county, State and Federal Government contributed liberally, stands in the center of a 23-acre tract on the banks of the silently rolling Wabash River. The exterior of the memorial shrine is of granite and the interior of limestone and marble.

The shrine is a circular building of classical design. It is approximately 90 feet in diameter and surrounded by pillars 50 feet high. Within this shrine, which stands upon an extensive base, will be giant murals depicting scenes in the history of the old Northwest Territory and the activities of Colonel Clark. There also will be a statue of Colonel Clark.

A $350,000 interstate bridge, connecting Indiana and Illinois, the cost of which was shared by the two states and the Federal Government, is architecturally part of the memorial.

Designs for the memorial were submitted by threescore leading architects of the nation, the final acceptance being made by the federal fine arts commission in Washington. The winning design was submitted by Messrs. F. C. Hirons and E. W. Mellor, New York architects.

Mr. Ezra Winter of New York, painter, has painted the great murals to be installed in the main shrine. Extensive landscaping of the grounds about the memorial will be from designs by the Chicago architectural firm of Bennett, Parsons & Frost.

Mule Takes First Step That Saves An International Treaty From Defeat

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—A mule, an automobile, two airplanes and a special passenger train saved the Chile-Argentine trade treaty from defeat in the Senate, it was revealed here today. Voting in the Senate had twice resulted in a stalemate, with 19 votes for and 19 against the agreement. The session was adjourned until the following day.

President Alessandri, determined to have the treaty ratified, ordered a special train to be made ready at Concepcion for Senator Ignacio Martinez, who was absent from the capital. All through the night the special train sped northward toward Santiago to get the senator there in time to vote.

Far in the north, 600 miles from the capital, at a mountain village was Senator Aurelio Nunez, who was believed to favor the treaty. The presidential S. O. S. reached him at a sulphur mine he was inspecting. A humble mule took the senator down the steep mountain trails to the nearest road where a waiting automobile sped him all night to Portezuelos, near Antofagasta. Tired but determined, Senator Nunez scrambled into an airplane and flew rapidly southward shortly after dawn. At Ovalle, a tri-motored air liner of the National Air Line took up the flight.

Senator Nunez arrived at Los Cerrillos Airport, on the outskirts of Santiago, at 4:50 o'clock. Not a moment was to be lost. A fast car rushed him through the busy city streets in record time and on the stroke of 5 he was in the Senate casting his vote, thus assuring passage of the important treaty. The Chileno-Argentine treaty is intended to encourage greater commercial interchange between the two countries through tariff concessions.

New Motor Insurance Rates Spur Cries for Change in Law

System of State Issue of Policies to Only Those Who Can Keep Out of Accidents Is Proposed by Motortrucks Official

A system under which the State would issue compulsory automobile insurance policies, but only to those who can prove their ability to keep out of accidents, was proposed today by Mr. Day Baker, representative of the Motor Truck Owner's Service Bureau.

This was the latest reverberation of public protest against apparent inequalities in the present system which were emphasized in the annual rate schedule announced at the State House yesterday. A wave of opposition is sweeping parts of the State due to a system which sees the insurance rates increased in cases where the proportion of accidents is decidedly lower.

Conflict between small towns where the insurance rates are low and the large cities where they are high has not assumed the same aimless vigor as in former years. Complainants, instead of demanding the resignation of Mr. Merton L. Brown, state insurance commissioner, or finding fault with the mathematical system of rates, are massing their forces for the public hearing Sept. 11, when it is expected that the system, rather than the actual rates, will be under fire.

A spokesman in the commissioner's office declared today that there has been but one formal complaint and that from Representative Marcus J. Levins of Boston, who demanded that Commissioner Brown institute an investigation of the insurance companies.

This same official declared that so long as the insuring of automobiles remains a private enterprise, the zoning system of establishing rates will have to be retained. On a flat rate basis, he said, insurance companies would lose $20 to $25 a car in Boston and make vast profits in the low accident areas such as the Berkshires.

The result would be, he said, that the companies would refuse to insure Boston cars and concentrate on the rural sections.

It is precisely this situation that led Mr. Baker to espouse a state insurance fund as the only solution for the present tangle. Such a fund, he said, will be proposed in a bill to be introduced in the next session of the Legislature.

This bill, he went on, will be double-barreled. It not only will provide for issuance of policies by the State but provides for linking this function with the issuance of registration. Those car owners who have shown their inability to avert accidents would be refused registration and consequently insurance policies.

In this manner, he said, the state could charge a flat insurance rate since its control over accidents would reduce costs of the system. This plan would not make the careful driver pay for the accidents of the careless, Mr. Baker said.

Recognizing that the constitutional question is the biggest hurdle which a state fund must take, Mr. Baker declared he did not believe the issue of state insurance has been passed on. He declared that the courts has passed on certain bills which had been found unsatisfactory, but this by no means indicated that a bill could not be drawn which could pass the courts.

Mr. Joseph McGrath, president of the City Council, and Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Bank Calls British To Join Roosevelt In Raising Prices

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 2—A weighty call to British Empire countries to lose no more time in ranging themselves with President Roosevelt in raising world trade out of its setback is made today by the Midland Bank, biggest of the United Kingdom's five great financial institutions, which has at its head Mr. Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Midland points out in its official publication that President Roosevelt is endeavoring to render effective the same price-raising policy to which the United Kingdom and all other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations committed themselves in their joint statement July 27.

The policy the Midland Bank champions is more cautiously advocated in the Round Table, a quarterly magazine representing the views of a number of Britain's most progressive thinkers. The Round Table says in its current issue: "Just as Anglo-American coöperation and friendship are more than ever before the soundest basis of world peace, so Anglo-American coöperation in raising commodity prices and thereby making possible mutual liberation of trade is the soundest basis for world prosperity."

Labor Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Sept. 4, a legal holiday.

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Sept. 2, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 12
News of Sports—Page 6
Financial News—Page 11

Features

Events Tonight 4
Interior Decoration and Antiques 5
Progress in Education ..... 6 and 7
The Children's Page 8
The Home Forum 9
"Not of this world"
[With German Translation]
Book Reviews and Literary News 10
Radio Programs 12
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

Things Present

The editorial "Keeping Children Out of Jail" discusses Great Britain's effort to protect the younger generation.

Another article in "Our Living Language" series appears on today's Progress in Education page.

Refreshment awaits the bibliophile in "Bookman's Holiday" on the Book Reviews and Literary News page.

Mothers who need a little assistance in the kitchen, should see to it that today's Monitor, with the picture on the Children's page marked, falls into the hands of a daughter.

And Things to Come

No paper on Monday; but look for the Progress in Education page, the News of Art, Music, and Theaters page, and the Home Building and Gardening page on Tuesday.

Validity of NRA Becomes Leading Legal Question

Certainty of Court Test Dominates Close of Bar Convention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 2—Dominating all other subjects at the American Bar Association's annual convention which concluded today was the validity of the various Roosevelt recovery measures.

As the meetings progressed the assembled lawyers and judges, constantly expressed doubt over the constitutionality of the acts. This doubt received final emphasis last night when Judge Morris A. Soper, Baltimore, of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, pointedly declared that lawyers need have no fear that constitutional government would collapse through encroachment of executive authority for the Supreme Court would stand in the way.

"Bold and unknown experiments," he declared, "will be considered by a set of men fully alive to the needs and aware of the economic interests involved, and alive to a profound sense of their own responsibilities to the people."

The origin of novel economic theories had in recent times shifted from states to the Federal Government he said each year came up "some new experiment to be tested in the ultimate crucible of constitutionality.

"The Supreme Court," he added, "is not only our interpreter, it is our protector."

Judge Soper referred to the recent example of an Iowan judge who had a noose put about his neck by an antiforeclosure mob, but who nevertheless persisted in avowing the validity of the law. Then, suddenly switching back by inference to the NRA and the Supreme Court, he cried:

"There is naught to fear! The Supreme Court will use the full measure of its power to secure to every man his constitutional rights."

Other statements by Judge Soper were in the same vein.

"The highest court will not shrink from its duty because of the fierce lash of public opinion," he declared, apparently referring to the possibility of an NRA veto. At another point he said: "The court will defend an independent judiciary, and will defend the independence of the law from whatever attack may come."

His declarations were typical of the veiled but unmistakable reference heard here throughout the convention to the emergency legislation, gradual crystallization out of legal opposition to increasing powers of the Executive has been going on at the association meeting. This is admitted by high officials who are reluctant, however, to be quoted.

Mr. Earle W. Evans, Wichita, Kans., was elected president without opposition. A forecast that the emergency legislation would last more than the specified two years was made in a report by Mr. Louis G. Caldwell, chairman of the committee on administrative law.

Andrew K. Dysart, Judge of the Court of King's Bench, Manitoba, bringing greetings from the Canadian bar, declared that Canadian obligations to the United States will be paid in full, whatever might the premium be. He pleaded for coöperation between Canada, England and the United States.

French Medal for U. S. Woman

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Miss Evangeline Lehman, a music composer from Michigan, was recently awarded the silver medal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by a special presidential decree. The presentation was made at the American Conservatory of Music, of Fontainebleau, of which Miss Lehman was formerly a pupil.

National Debt Up But Buying Power Also Shows Rise

A. F. of L. Report Shows $5,444,000,000 Added to Circulation

Makes Gains Since March Low Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—Rolling up an imposing list of statistics showing gains since the economic nadir of March, the American Federation of Labor today provided the United States with fullest detailed evidence thus far of the forward accomplishments made by its people under the leadership of the NRA drive.

Federation statisticians, projecting calculations from an actual increase in employment of 1,900,000 from the end of March to the end of July and a wage increase of $287,000,000 during the same period, estimated that the combined annual purchasing power of industrial workers and farmers has already been increased by more than $5,444,000,000, and concluded that, "as September opens, we can already see clear signs of real progress."

These statements are contained in the federation's "Monthly Survey of Business," which is generally recognized here as one of the best authorities on American employment and purchasing power. To rather meager government reports it adds the result of reports from every trade union in the country.

No attempt was made in the survey to estimate the number of persons who returned to work in August, such reports normally coming a month later. However, the National Recovery Administration believes that close to 1,000,000 additional persons returned to employment during the past month. If this estimate is correct, it would mean that President Roosevelt's recovery measures have already succeeded in reducing national unemployment by 3,000,000.

Although this gain is about half of what some over-enthusiastic NRA officials predicted by Labor Day as a result of the blue-eagle campaign, it nevertheless is thoroughly gratifying to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and his aides who were conscious from the beginning of the tremendous obstacles to be overcome in lifting the dead weight of 13,000,000 unemployed from the back of the nation.

Most significant of all factors to the federation is the increase in national purchasing power. Pointing out that, "even before it is fully under way the recovery program has already poured new purchasing power into the market at the rate of over $5,000,000,000 a year," concludes that, "this alone would be enough to raise total retail sales 17 per cent."

"Those who are impatient because NRA has not brought them immediate gains," the survey stated in conclusion, "fail to grasp the significance of this colossal change in our economic structure. We are stepping from the system of uncontrolled individualism which wrecked business, into a system of coöperation under democratic control.

"It takes time for men to change their mental habits. Those who have succeeded by turning every advantage to their own profit do not necessarily become good coöperators overnight. General progress may be slow while men learn to work together in the spirit of the New Deal. It involves present sacrifice for future betterment, a genuine effort to carry out the program. There is no turning back to old methods unless we want complete breakdown."

New Zealand Women To Compile History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—A proposal of the Whitianga Institute "that all women's institutes where material is available be asked to collect pioneers' tales and the old history of their own neighborhood" was heartily approved at the recent Dominion Conference of Women's Institutes held in Christchurch.

There are districts that have little or no local history, but others offer for exploration a rich field which should be cultivated as soon as possible, as the history of early days is rapidly becoming tradition. Such a work, if undertaken by all the institutes in the Dominion, should prove of immense value.

At the conference it was revealed there are no fewer than 635 institutes in the Dominion with a total membership of more than 30,000. The great variety of subjects discussed gave ample proof of the good work the institutes are doing in broadening the outlook and interests of the women of New Zealand.

Herriot Entertained By Soviet Officials

MOSCOW, Sept. 2 (AP)—M. Edouard Herriot, former Premier of France, began a strenuous round of entertainment officially arranged in his honor today, but found time to interview Mr. M. V. Molotoff, President of the Council of Commissars.

M. Herriot, regarded politically as the leading sponsor of Franco-Soviet friendship, reached the capital last night after touring agricultural regions of south Russia. High members of the Government, including Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, foreign commissar, entertained the French statesman at lunch and conducted him through the Kremlin.

Despite Heavy Cuts in Federal Expenses, the Gap Widens

Definite Headway To Balance Is Made

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—With the first six months of the Roosevelt Administration drawing to a close, a survey of the United States Treasury's books reveals two outstanding facts:

1. Through drastic legislation and positive orders, President Roosevelt has made a large reduction in the running expenses of the Government. Definite progress has been made toward the goal of closing the gap between income and outgo.

2. The public debt has been steadily increased. The national debt now stands around $22,603,000,000; higher than it has been since the war days of 1919. Some people are inclined to believe that the World War peak of $26,596,701,648 will be reached by the end of the fiscal year on June 30, 1934.

Keeps Two Sets of Books

The Treasury Department now keeps two sets of books. In one account are the figures having to do with the actual routine running expenses of the Government; in another are entered the expenditures made in support of the emergency recovery program. Little comment is being made on the enormous cost of the heroic efforts to lift the United States out of its business slump. The attitude of the American people apparently is "why count the cost if it succeeds?"

The Treasury's books as they now stand will become the basis for a financial program for the fall and winter. Experts have been at work on this program for several weeks. A recommendation will be ready for the President next week. For some time the Government has been taking care of the mounting extraordinary expenses through short-term, low-interest Treasury notes. Banks have taken up these issues promptly. Each one has been oversubscribed. Many officials feel, however, that this hand-to-mouth policy should not go on much longer.

May Fund Recent Notes

A proposal for a large long-term bond issue is under consideration. Such an issue would gather in the short-term accumulations. Also, the President's advisers are studying a plan to refund, on a long-term basis, some of the Liberty bonds.

The public works board has a blank check which it may fill in up to $3,300,000,000; the Agricultural Credit Corporation has authority to put out $2,000,000,000 in mortgage relief bonds; an outright grant of $500,000,000 is due the relief administration; large sums are needed for launching the NRA program and there are other large commitments in the offing.

Except for the fact that recovery is beginning to show already the fiscal situation might appear gloomy. As a result of this recovery the Government's revenues will increase. Receipts are already making a better showing due to the beer tax and other new levies. Officials feel that the picture to be presented to President Roosevelt will be distinctly encouraging.

Living Standard Rise Urged for Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A plea for raising the British standard of living to add £600,000,000 annually to the buying power of the people was made by Mr. Kenneth Lee, prominent North Country industrialist at the annual meeting of Messrs. Tootal Broadhurst Lee Company, Ltd., here recently.

Mr. Lee said that it had been estimated that there were some 10,000,000 families in England. Out of these, he said, there were only about 1,000,000 families with estimated incomes of more than £500 per annum; 3,000,000 families with incomes from £200 to £500, and 6,000,000 families with incomes under £200 per annum.

No one could say, continued Mr. Lee, that these 6,000,000 families with incomes under £200—and many did not have £150—were able to get all they wanted. It would only be necessary to raise the standard of living of the 6,000,000 families by £100 each to have £600,000,000 worth of potential customers

Italy and Soviet Sign Non-Aggression Pact

ROME, Sept. 2 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini and the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. V. P. Potemkin today signed an Italo-Soviet non-aggression treaty at the Venezia Palace.

The pact includes a mutual promise not to boycott products of the other country or to engage in mutually harmful economic or political practices.

The political section of the agreement is similar to the recent Franco-Soviet accord. It does not define aggression, as do several pacts between the Soviet Union and border states.

De Valera Faces United Opposition Of Three Parties

Cosgrave to Lead Move Supported by O'Duffy and MacDermot

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

DUBLIN, Sept. 2—The platitude that Irish politicians do not know what they want, but want it mighty hard, fell into discard today as leaders of opposition parties agreed to unite in an effort to oust Mr. Eamon de Valera and his Fianna Fail Government.

Three constitutional parties, whose lack of unity has been Mr. de Valera's greatest source of strength, plan to establish a united national party under the leadership of Gen. Owen O'Duffy, founder of the National Guard, Ireland's new Fascist movement.

This unification would thus join the Blue Shirts, Mr. William T. Cosgrave's Cumann na Ngadheal, and the Center Party which Mr. Frank MacDermot erected on the basis of the former Agrarian Party. Mr. Cosgrave would lead the new party in the Dail and Mr. MacDermot would be vice-president. Formal ratification of the decision of party executives is to come before a party convention next week.

Farm and Trade Linked

The new grouping would be in effect a moderate conservative party, basing its strength on business men and farmers. One of its major objectives would be to end the economic war with England, which, with mutual erection of tariff barriers following Mr. de Valera's refusal to meet the land annuities due England, has been heavily penalizing Irish agriculture and external trade.

It is apparent, too, that in fusion with other parties, General O'Duffy may have to drop a part of his Fascist trappings. One of his official publications yesterday concluded an article on the proposed fusion with a little poem:

"Oh, I'll have a new shirt,
A blue shirt, taboo shirt,
An anti-ballyhoo shirt.
It's just the thing for me."

Blue shirts may thus continue to play a prominent political rôle, but the goals of their wearers may be considerably modified.

Appeals to Republicans

Meanwhile Mr. de Valera has called for unity among Republicans—his supporters who favor cutting virtually all links with England. He urges intensification of the boycott on British goods.

Despite Mr. de Valera's increased strength, in recent weeks there have been rumblings of discontent among his supporters in the Irish Republican Army—the semi-military group whose armament Mr. de Valera has not disturbed, although he has placed a ban on General O'Duffy's Blue Shirt military formation.

The Irish Republican Army in the past week has vigorously protested Mr. de Valera's "failure" to repudiate the treaty with England and establish outright an Irish republic. Moreover the lowness of the Fianna Fail's party funds contributes to Mr. de Valera's desire to avoid a test of strength at the polls.

Leader of Fascists In Irish Opposition

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Phoebe Thomson

Gen. Owen O'Duffy

Ventilator Found Poor Stove; Even for State

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 2—Largess more lavish than any Lord Marmion ever scattered fluttered over the Capitol on Tuesday afternoon when members of the New Hampshire Executive Council mistook the end of a ventilating pipe in the cellar for that of a furnace flue.

In solemn conclave assembled, they stuffed the aperture with excelsior, then consigned to complete extinction a vast pile of canceled coupons from bonds of the State. Upon applying a match, however, the sound of a rush of wind, together with the sudden upward flight of excelsior and paper, warned them that their treasure had escaped, to fall in unexpected showers upon the just and unjust.

It is believed that most of it was recovered before the public in general became aware of it.

United Light & Power Co.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2—United Light & Power Company reports for the 12 months ended July 31 net of $2,258,575 after interest, amortization, taxes, depreciation, subsidiary preferred dividends, minority interest, etc., equal to $3.73 a share on 600,000 shares of $6 cumulative first preferred stock. This compares with $6,167,760, equal, after preferred dividends, to 74 cents a share on 3,473,923 class A and B common shares, in the preceding 12 months.

Labor Wins Out In Cry for Equal Representation

New NRA Conciliatory Boards to Be Set Up All Over New England

With equal representation for labor, employers and consumers, conciliation boards will be immediately formed in every city and hamlet of New England. Thus NRA today responded to labor's protest against employer-weighted committees.

Hugh Butler, New England chairman, has taken his cue from the National Arbitration Board in formulating a campaign to establish the entire local conciliation machine next week. The national board yesterday recommended that each community assume the responsibility for keeping harmony in its labor and employer ranks.

Strikes, Mr. Butler expects, will be nipped in the bud by the new committees. Disputes will not be allowed to grow into battles between labor and capital, which would "throw wrenches" in the recovery machinery. All the stern authority of the National Arbitration Board will be used to help the local committees keep the settlement of quarrels within their boundaries. Washington, it is said, will not allow its energies to be drained by myriads of family disputes.

New England Labor rejoices at the announcement. For weeks, local officials of the American Federation of Labor have been fighting for efficient, authoritative and sympathetic local groups to which they can take their complaints and evidences of code violation.

They regard the creation of these boards, under their own formula calling for equal representation of labor and capital, as capping the climax of preparation for the greatest Labor Day thanksgiving in all labor history.

Already the Massachusetts NRA committee has fallen into line. Today it announces the establishment of the conciliation committee for the State of Massachusetts, which will contai ntwo representatives each of capital, labor, and impartial public. All but one of the personnel of the committee have accepted, and the list will be made public shortly.

Several days ago, the Massachusetts committee anticipated the national and district decision to give labor equal representation on community conciliation boards. It started straightening out the many committees throughout the State, hurriedly put together in past weeks by a great variety of local agencies. Most of them were found to have the labor representatives greatly outnumbered by employers .Now, all have been altered or are being altered to conform to the more just formula of equality.

Thus ends strife of many weeks standing between labor and capital in the New England district—with a full vindication of labor's stand that it must be given equal authority if harmony is to be maintained. Credit goes to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, who, in his flying visit to Boston, bluntly implied that New England was lagging behind the country in giving labor its due.

Credit also goes to Mr. Robert J. Watt, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, who set in motion the efforts which brought Washington to recommend, and district officials to accept, the equal representation system.

Great hopes are placed in the well-knit machinery for conciliation. Where the federal board in the past has been swamped with work, and the local boards ill organized and uncoördinated, there will in future be clear-cut lines of authority. Community turns to state committee, if its best efforts cannot solve a tangle. State refers to Washington only in the most extreme cases.

Hurricane Sweeps Cuba

HAVANA, Sept. 2 (AP)—A tropical hurricane with winds as strong as 92 miles an hour swept over northwestern Cuba yesterday, leaving in its wake one fatality, injuries to 64 persons, and widespread property damage. Parts of Havana were plunged into darkness as power lines were torn down. Dispatches to the general staff reported extensive damage in Cardenas, Sagua, Tomatanzas, and other north coast cities, with which communications had been off at midday.

She Sought Ancient Tribal Right

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Underwood

Head Woman Pleads to Light Council Fire

Great White Chief Bids Fires Of Six Nations Be Lighted

'Thadodaho' Who Once Held High Honor Spurned by Hiawatha, Again Presides Over Council—Lake Placid Club Holds Annual Rite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID CLUB, N. Y., Sept. 2—Every year in the Moon of Flaming Leaves at Lake Placid Club, New York, is held the Council Fire of the Six Nations, following closely the ceremonies of that first Council Fire of 1390 when Hiawatha established the Confederacy of the Long House, a league of the then Five Nations in New York State;—Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas and Mohawks. Along in 1714 the Tuscaroras returned from the Carolinas, joined the League, thus making it the Confederacy of the Six Nations. Last night the fires blazed anew.

The principal ceremony in this annual council fire is the lighting of the league fire, an observance which has come down orally and by means of wampum strings from Hiawatha's time to this very day; and last night's presentation was by guests staying at Lake Placid Club, although Mohawks frequently come down from the Caughnawaga Reservation near Montreal to assist in the ritual.

When three blasts from the fire-whistle sounded last night both spectator and actor guests made their way to the first signal fire seen in the distance and following nine other pilot fires passed through Brookwood Forest to "Onondaga," the name of the stage setting for this annual council fire where in a semicircle were six lodges with fires burning before each one.

Thadodaho Speaks Again

Just as the highest office in the league in those far away days fell to Thadodaho, the Great White Chief, since Hiawatha refused any honor, so last night at "Onondaga" Thadodaho as portrayed by Mr. Godfrey Dewey was the central figure.

Long ago Hiawatha said that he had planted the Great Tree of Peace among the Five Nations so securely that never could it be uprooted, so tonight Thadodaho stood on a mound under a tree, representing that same tree of Hiawatha fame. There in white buckskin costume he faced the six lodges and the "Indians" representing the six nations. Silently he listened to the head man and head woman from each lodge, who in turn told why their particular nation should have the honor of lighting the league fire, the realistic, immense and ready-to-light bonfire pile in their midst.

The Mohawks declared before Thadodaho that this privilege of lighting the council fire should be theirs, since Hiawatha had appointed them to be the keepers of the eastern door of the long house, close by the Hudson River; the Senecas on the other hand said they have always been the keepers of the western door near the Great Lakes and so should be the chosen ones.

The Onondagas said that no nation had a better right than they had, since Hiawatha came from their midst, since they were the guardians of the precious wampum belts and strings, the constitution of the long house, and also the custodians of the central fires.

The Oneidas made a bid for the honor as they were the "people of the upright stone," which the word Oneida means, and also known as the "people of the great tree." The Cayugas of the Calumet announced they stood for peace and so should have the privilege. The Tuscaroras said that coming from the Carolina pines they had given fresh energy to the league and asked to be the ones to light the fire.

Lighting the United Fire

These 12 delegates were then given 12 brands with instructions to light them at their own lodge fires, then returning to Thadodaho stood before him and listened as he announced the following decision:

"O Chiefs with these council brands lighted at your own national fires, transfer the flaming arrows of the sunrise to this great council fire, round which our loyal memories shall circle like planets round the sun. Then, when the great council fire is lighted, arise and following the custom of long ago, cast on this great fire the council brands of your nation, to be consumed as smaller bodies fall into the sun, symbol that the Six Nations live as one, known to all ages as the Great Peace.

"O Chiefs unite your fires."

And simultaneously the 12 burning brands were applied to the 1933 Council Fire. It illumnie.' the countryside for miles around and when only embers were left, the fourteenth century became the twentieth one. Watermelons were brought out, marshmallows toasted and sandwiches also were passed to both participants and audience and both Indian songs and those of the white men were sung until the last spark died.

Home Loan Bank to Move To Boston; Has New Name

For convenience of the public, the Federal Home Loan Bank at Cambridge is to be moved to Boston and the name changed to the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston. The change involves no overturn in the bank's personnel and is subject to termination of the existing lease of the Cambridge property.

Several additional appointments in the Massachusetts organization of the Home Owners Loan Corporation, including the naming of Mr. Charles I. Drew of Fairhaven as branch manager at New Bedford, was also announced by the board. Mr. Arthur B. Sherman of New Bedford was named district manager at Fall River and Mr. William C. Lawrence, district manager of the Lawrence office.

NRA Labor Board Moves to Settle Several Strikes

Johnson to Take Stock of Progress to Date in Recovery Drive

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—Threatening strike situations in several sections of the United States were taken in hand by the National Labor Board with what are reported to be excellent prospects of settlement by Tuesday night, as the National Recovery Administration, of which it is a part, prepared today for its first breathing spell.

Stock of progress made by the Blue Eagle during the first stage of its turbulent career will be taken between 1 p. m. and Tuesday noon, during which time the overworked recovery staff, accustomed to 14- and even 16-hour days every day of the week, will have their first rest since General Johnson put the recovery drive in motion.

The interim also marks the end of the period during which industries were privileged to submit codes through their own initiative. Beginning Tuesday all those which have not yet submitted codes will be arbitrarily summoned to Washington for hearings, after which codes will be drafted and promulgated for them by the Recovery Administration.

The preliminary stock-taking showed roughly 600 codes either somewhere in the NRA machine, or ready to be submitted.

Meanwhile labor problems injected themselves violently into the recovery picture, blocking once promising parleys on a prospective coal code, drawing a sharp statement from General Johnson on the resignation of Mr. Dudley Cates, his former assistant for industry, and opening a rift between the public works administration and the National Association of Manufacturers when the latter charged Mr. Harold Ickes, administrator, with stirring up labor strife and adopting discriminatory tactics.

Other developments in the fast changing recovery picture included the following:

Railroad labor determined to protest to President Roosevelt the opinion of Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, federal coördinator of railroads, that the National Recovery Act should not apply to railroads, either as a matter of policy or law.

NRA headquarters continued to concern itself with conflicting reports from Michigan regarding the course of action which Mr. Henry Ford will pursue toward the automobile code going into effect on Sept. 5. Unless Mr. Ford signs by that date the NRA will be faced with the necessity of either relying on public opinion to force Mr. Ford into line or invoking the license clause of the Recovery Act and going into the courts.

The National Labor Board was concentrating its efforts today on settling the threatened shipbuilding strike, involving yards in Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. Labor representatives agreed to postpone the walkout pending negotiations now in progress. The workers, many of them employed on vessels for the United States Navy, are protesting wage scales worked out under terms of an NRA code already approved for that industry.

In the case of the silk mills strike, which has started in Paterson, N. J., and threatens to spread over the entire country, the board has acquired agreement from both employers and workers to meet here on Tuesday when Senator Robert F. Wagner, chairman of the board, is hopeful of a satisfactory settlement.

Double Pentagon New Entrant To Puzzle Hunters' Paradise

By Puzzlesmith
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2—Picture Perhaps Phiphty Phoremost Puzzleistic Puzzlers, with Palindromes, Pentagons, and Polygons, Puzzling a Phlock of Possibly Phorty-phive Phrenzied but Phunloving Phemi-9 Puzzleresses who Pun Plenty Pugnaciously with Phunny Pyramids, Paragoges and Puntoums.

If one can form such a picture one has a fair idea of what is taking place during the four-day, 100th semi-annual convention of the National Puzzlers' League. The first meeting of American Puzzlers was held in this city during the centennial of 1876. From this assemblage emanated in 1883 the body now known as the National Puzzlers' League. It was in this city, also, at Ninth and Spruce Streets, where Golden Days was published, and in whose puzzle column many present-day members of the League served their apprenticeship in the mystic art.

In conjunction with the League convention, the American Cryptogram Association, a national body embracing in its membership the constructors and solvers of this fascinating form of puzzle, assembled today for its first convention.

Diamond Club is Host

The Diamond Club of Philadelphia is acting as host to members of "The Krewe" who have congregated from far and near, some of them meeting face to face for the first time puzzleistic friends with whom they have corresponded for years.

"American puzzledom teaches," to quote the league's educational committee, "accuracy in spelling and etymology, the meaning and use of words, tending to a broader knowledge of modern orthography, a closer concentration of mind and the great underlying principle of research."

Thursday was given over to registration of members, the attendance reaching nearly 200, representative of all parts of the country. On Friday visiting members were entertained by the Diamond Club at Atlantic City, followed by a reception at the Hotel Sylvania, convention headquarters. The morning sessions today were given over to the American Cryptogram Association, followed by a sightseeing tour of the city.

This evening Major H. O. Yardley, one of its members who achieved much during the World War by his translation of German military secret ciphers while head of the United States "Black Chamber," is to give an illustrated talk.

Sunday evening there will be a meeting and entertainment of the Mystic Minute Men, an inner body composed entirely of league members for beneficial and kindred objects, while the business meeting is expected to consume all of the Labor Day program. A banquet in the evening will complete the proceedings.

Names Mean Nothing

Names mean nothing to this puzzlestic fraternity—it's "noma" with them, for every member of the Krewe is known familiarly by a nom-de-plume, by which he is always addressed in correspondence and at conventions. There is not a "high-hat" to be found. Obviously fun and dignity go by the board as, for example, one timid puzzleress, after peeking cautiously in at a group of a dozen or so more serious-faced puzzlers who were gathered in a hotel parlor, started to make a hasty and embarrassed retreat, only to be recalled and introduced as Shyrene, from Canton, Ohio. Her "nom" fits her to a "T," although since that time much of her shyness has been overcome.

"Nypho," a former newspaper man, and president of the league soon puts such new or timid members at their ease, and is ably assisted by "Yercas"—Dr. W. L. Sacrey, chairman of the reception committee. D. C. Ver, copydesk man on the Philadelphia Inquirer, where he is known as George B. King, is here with his four "King's Daughters."

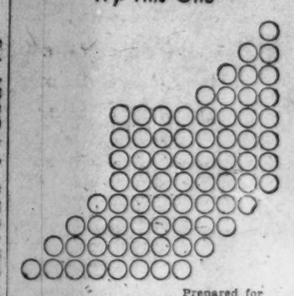
Arty Ess, International Correspondence School dean, official editor of The Enigma, league puzzle publication, is explaining just why he cannot divulge the answer to this or that cryptogram, transdeletion, phonetic rebus, anagram, charade, or double pentagon, which has thus far failed of solution.

"Plantagenet" is here—curator of the Paterson (N. J.) Museum, an intrepid mountain climber who is claimed to have discovered the sixth dimension in geology.

"Cryptos"—Donald B. Millikin—one of the foremost cryptogram experts in the country, having done code and cipher work for the United States Government in France, explained the shortest cryptogram on record, "PECCAVI" was the message sent to the War Office in London by Gen. Sir Charles Napier, who was besieging the city of Sind, India. Oxford and Cambridge students, he related, had no difficulty in recognizing in this Latin word for "I Have Sinned," the fact that the city had been taken.

"Primrose," genial treasurer of the league, otherwise known as John Q. Boyer, and in private life a member of the faculty of a Baltimore school of architectural design, will be remembered by crypt "fans" as having achieved success in solving 1000 consecutive puzzles from the pen of "Believe It or Not, Ripley." He is accompanied by Pearlie Glen, his wife, who, beside puzzleistic ability, has achieved fame as winner of several home-canning prizes in Baltimore.

Try This One



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Crown Heptagon

1. A letter. 2. The (Scot). 3. Pie*. 4. A Danish borough. 5. A knight. 6. (Gr. Myth.) a heroine, beautiful and fleet of foot. 7. Draperies around a bedstead from the bed to the floor. 8. Natives of Alaska. 9. Blankers (Wr. Pr.). 10. French statesman (Pres. 1913-20). 11. Threatens (Ref. Sp.). 12. Rye grass.

While the puzzle-ites are puzzling over new puzzles at Philadelphia, here is a puzzle to puzzle over. The solution will be printed in the Monitor on Tuesday, Sept. 5.

The Editor's Puzzle

140

Aroused by the crusade for higher prices and a number of important steps have been taken by the various and sundry industries, which, if successful, should greatly benefit the people and nation, since prices and wages are closely interlocked, care should be taken to see to it that one is not done to advance without the other.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

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Henderson's Hand Turning to Helm Of British Labor

Success of Former Leader in By-Election Comes at Critical Time

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 2—Mr. Arthur Henderson's success today in the Claycross by-election, where he has got in by a large majority, means the return to party politics of the man likely to be able to restore unity to the now divided Labor opposition. Election returns show: Mr. Henderson's Labor Party, 21,931; John Moores, National Government supporter, 6293; H. Pollitt, Communist, 3034.

It was Mr. Henderson's organizing genius which first built up and afterward for 20 years maintained the combination of intellectual Socialists and matter-of-fact trade unionists who formed the British Labor governments in 1924 and 1929.

During the two years Mr. Henderson has been out of Parliament and engaged with the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, Labor's political position has weakened. The Left wing led by Mr. James Maxton and Mr. Fenner Brockway has formed a separate organization. The Center has been broken by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's formation of the National Government. Trade unionists and intellectuals who remain have become divided over fundamental questions of policy.

All this Mr. Henderson is likely to change. It has been arranged for Mr. George Lansbury, who has been acting for him in the leadership, to retire, and already the effects of the note of confidence struck by Mr. Henderson in his election addresses is beginning to be felt.

Mr. Henderson has made it clear that he will have nothing to do with program of Left Wing Socialism put forward by Sir Stafford Cripps and others of the younger Labor school. His policy is to avoid extremes of every kind and make all sections feel that while continuing to press for ameliorated conditions for the under dog he will not commit himself to dangerous innovataions of any kind.

The moment of his return is a critical one. The present National Government, which relies chiefly upon the Conservatives, has been long enough in office to have exhausted much of the enthusiasm for settled conditions which brought it into office. Eyes are already turning toward the general election which is bound under existing constitutional practice to be held within the next three years.

Protagonists of dictatorships from both Right and Left are disputing with one another as to which way the political pendulum is to swing. Mr. Henderson has thus the opportunity of which he has every intention of availing himself to show that moderate Labor also offers a possible alternative.

Repeal Sentiment In North Carolina Reported Waning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 2—That repeal sentiment in North Carolina reached its peak earlier in the summer and that there is now a trend in the opposite direction is the belief expressed by Mr. Cale K. Burgess, campaign manager for the United Dry Froces, with headquarters in Raleigh.

The dry campaign in North Carolina, which will end with a referendum election Nov. 6, is being managed quietly and without ostentation or exaggerated claims. Organizations are being perfected in each of the state's 100 counties. There will be mass meetings tomorrow held simultaneously in nearly 75 of these.

At Charlotte, the state's largest city, the keynote speaker will be Judge E. Yates Webb, of the federal bench, co-author of the Webb-Kenyon bill which, before national prohibition, prevented the shipment of intoxicants from wet to dry states. Other noted speakers will appear throughout North Carolina tomorrow and it being Sunday, prohibition sermons will be preached from hundreds of Protestant pulpits.

There has been a decided change in public opinion throughout the entire State, Mr. Burgess reports. Beer revenue has failed to lessen the deficit or to guarantee more money for school-teachers, who will begin their work this month on less pay than at any time since the State became educationally minded.

Storm Digs Channel To Bay in Maryland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OCEAN CITY, Md., Sept. 2—The old adage that "ill blows the wind that profits nobody" was verified here during the tropical storm that swept the eastern seaboard a fortnight ago when water from the Atlantic opened a deep channel between the ocean and Synepuxent Bay.

For more than two decades the people of Ocean City have been petitioning Congress for an appropriation to open this channel. At the last session, $281,000 was voted to add to a $500,000 fund the State of Maryland had set aside for the improvement. Work was to start by October.

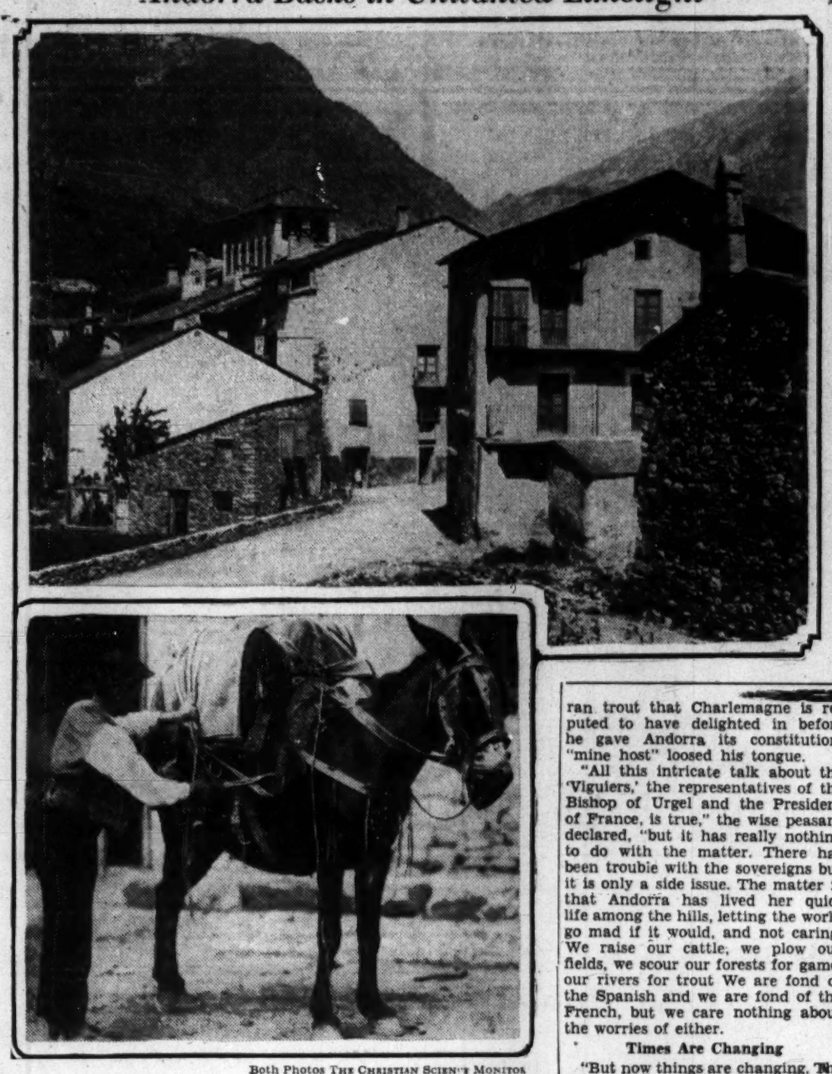
Engineers' plans had called for a waterway 10 feet deep and 200 feet wide. The storm improved on this by breaking a channel 15 feet deep and 200 yards wide. While the storm did damage here estimated at $1,000,000, the immediate benefits which it brought are placed at double that amount.

Georges Leygues

PARIS, Sept. 2 (AP)—M. Georges Leygues, former Premier and Foreign Minister of France, and Minister of Marine in the present Government, who passed on today, entered Parliament in 1885, and ever since represented his native Department of Lot-et-Garonne in the Chamber. He first attained Cabinet rank in 1894, assuming the portfolio of Public Instruction and Fine Arts in the Dupuy Ministry. From the autumn of 1920 until January, 1921, he was Premier, giving way to the late Aristide Briand.

Known as "the grand old man" of the Government, M. Leygues was an uncompromising believer in a navy adequate for the home defense of France and for the protection of its possessions overseas. Until a few years ago he was a fervent mountain climber.

Andorra Basks in Unwanted Limelight



Both Photos The Christian Science Monitor by Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway

No Yearning for Modernism Here

Upper: Some 3475 Feet Above Sea in La Viella, Capital of Tiny Republic Where Change of Government Is Imminent. Below: Main Transportation System of the Republic.

Andorra Adjourns Revolution To Settle Régime at Polls

Differences Brought to Crisis by Miniature 'Invasion' of French Gendarmes—Soup Toureens Used as Ballot Boxes—Election Ends in Tie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

SEO DE URGEL, Spain, Sept. 21—Andorra's three hotly contesting political parties, joined for the season by a "gentleman's agreement" to adjourn their revolution until the crops were harvested, have just gone to the polls.

But the election—playing a political joke upon this minute state where the republic and the patriarchial system are combined—appears to have been a tie. Now the people must await the convocation of Andorra's diminutive Parliament to settle a dispute which took a sudden and decisive form with the recent "invasion" by a handful of French gendarmes dispatched to maintain the authority of the two co-princes, the Bishop of Urgel and the ruler of France, who in theory have headed the Andorran state since 1276.

The Nationalists, who support the council general which was ousted by the French gendarmes, have obtained 13 council seats. The co-prince party claims an equal number as a result of the voting in which farmers in festive costume came down into the valleys to use soup tureens and makeshift boxes as balloting urns in the first election embracing popular suffrage.

But there is some question of how widespread this suffrage was. Opponents of the co-princes charge that the French gendarmes made it impossible for many of the younger

Inviolate for 600 Years

This "invasion" recalls that Andorra has enjoyed inviolate neutrality for about 600 years. During that period a feeling of independence has grown strong in the hearts of the Andorrans, a desire to keep their politics to themselves. They have always been ready to risist interference with their rights.

The 4000 citizens of this mountain country can offer harrowing resistance, even though their army, now disbanded, never consisted of more than seven policemen and 38 "specials" drawn from the ranks of the private citizens. In 1879 the French caused a civil war by trying to run a telegraph line through the country. The Andorrans, not wishing to have communication with the outside world which they could not understand, rose up and cut the wires and made huge bonfires of the poles.

The last time that either of the co-princes tried to rule the Andorrans, in fact as well as name, there was another rebellion. Peace was restored by the French, who freed the rebels directly the bishop of Urgel jailed them.

Andorra la Viella, the capital of this strange little peasant principality, founded by Charlemagne, contains about 600 inhabitants.

Without a Newspaper

The journalists who form for the most part the only guests at the small hotel are in themselves an oddity in Andorra, for it is a country without a newspaper. Newspapers are forbidden by law; the punishment prescribed by statute for being an editor is immediate execution. In 1925 an intrepid Frenchman tried to start a paper, but he was arrested and expelled, since, being a foreigner, they could not execute him.

Newspapers are not the only convenience lacking in Andorra. The country has no cinemas and no divorces, no taxes and no roads save one tiny fragment. Its general post office looks like a barn. Lawyers have never been heard of.

It is not easy to find the revolution in Andorra. The gray-haired man who owns the only key to the House of Parliament takes a good deal of finding and the doorkeeper is reticent. The only signs which would have suggested some commotion during the harvest time before the descent of the French "invaders" were the movements on a certain afternoon in the main town courtyard. An orchestra mustering in front of the barber's shop, women hanging banners from the window, small boys sweeping the ground with brooms, and groups gathered in dark corners talking with animation.

Doubt About Revolution

Although several journalists awaited the development of events patiently, when they did develop they were not revolutionary at all. A village dance was about to begin. Customarily, the Andorrans cared little whether there was a revolution or not.

One of the few persons who really appeared to understand the revolution was "mine host" at an inn which clutched like its parent village to the steep mountainside. He is shrewd and his charges are fixed only after an appraising glance.

Following a dinner, the main course of which was of the Andorran trout that Charlemagne is reputed to have delighted in before he gave Andorra its constitution, "mine host" loosed his tongue.

"All this intricate talk about the 'Viguiers,' the representatives of the Bishop of Urgel and the President of France, is true," the wise peasant declared, "but it has really nothing to do with the matter. There has been trouble with the sovereigns but it is only a side issue. The matter is that Andorra has lived her quiet life among the hills, letting the world go mad if it would, and not caring. We raise our cattle, we plow our fields, we scour our forests for game, our rivers for trout We are fond of the Spanish and we are fond of the French, but we care nothing about the worries of either.

Times Are Changing

"But now things are changing. The railway is at our doors, and a telephone line runs through our countryside. The youth no longer take joy in the simple pleasures; they go to Urgel in Spain or Toulouse in France and bring back new ideas to preach to their friends.

"Some of these young men say that we must have democracy. Others say that we must have cinemas. Others want newspapers. Some of the older men, dreaming with the youngsters, are wishing to develop the natural resources of the country, turning it into a tourists' paradise, or a refuge for fraudulent bankers.

"The political revolution started because the youth thought that they ought to have a say in the government, and eventually the council gave in. Then the co-princes started putting their spokes in the wheel, but no one cares about them. The only effect of their intervention is to make the Council repent their hastiness in conceding to the young men and to increase internal friction. But now we must wait. The revolution stands adojurned by common consent till we have our harvest in. Then we will start talking some more."

Inter-American Court of Justice Urged by Mexico

President Rodriguez, in His Message to Congress, Stresses Proposal

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 2 (By U. P.)—Proposals that Mexico and the United States join in the formation of an American league of nations were contained in President Rodriguez's annual message to Congress yesterday.

He suggested such an association or league by expressing the hope that the Mexican projects for an inter-American court of justice and an inter-American labor office would be approved by the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo, Uurguay, in December.

The President emphasized the increasingly friendly relations between Mexico and the people of the United States and urged steps be taken further to cement that good will through economic coöperation of all American nations.

Purely American Court

The establishment of a purely American court—similar in a smaller way to the World Court at The Hague—is considered here to be essential to lasting American peace. The proposed labor office could perform functions similar to those of the International Labor Bureau, in Geneva, and should, it was emphasized, at all times coöperate with the latter.

The President emphasized the importance of stressing at the Pan-American conference in Montevideo questions relating to ecgnomic affairs and peace in the Western Hemisphere. He is understood strongly to favor closer commercial relations among the American countries, north, south and central, possibly forming a closely-knit economic bloc approaching an "economic Monroe Doctrine" for these nations.

President Rodriguez declared that his Government was prepared to continue its coöperation with Washington in efforts to reach a global, or lump sum, settlement of all pending claims resulting from damage to American property in Mexico during the revolution.

He said the Foreign Office also was completing its study of problems growing out of the international waters shared by the United States and Mexico, chiefly the Rio Grande. Negotiations to settle these problems will be opened soon, he said. A treaty of rectification of the Rio Grandes channel was signed last Feb. 1, and ratification by the Mexican Senate was expected at this session.

Reciprocal Treaty

A commission especially named to draft a reciprocal trade treaty which Mexico will propose to various nations has completed its work, the President announced in his message. Early signing of such a pact with the United States is desired here.

The President dwelt at some length on relations with the United States in discussing foreign affairs. He said the treatment of Mexicans in the United States has improved considerably recently. He said the Government was pressing colonization projects in which Mexicans repatriated from the United States will play an important rôle.

He told the Congress that in future the mining and petroleum industries are to be reserved for Mexicans in Mexico, so far as is possible without prejudicing existing rights held by foreigners, chiefly Americans.

The President reiterated his intention of continuing indefinitely the free distribution of land to peasants.

Post Card Ballots Pick Site for New City Hall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Maria, Calif.

THIS little city, through a post card vote, has settled at small cost and with little delay a controversy that promised to be bitter, over the location of a new $50,000 city hall. This direct action method gave the voters an opportunity to express their opinions and avoided the delay and expense of a special election.

The specific issue involved was whether the city hall should be located on property already owned by the city or on a site to be purchased in a more central location. The vote stood 1384 for the city-owned site and 354 for the purchase of a new lot. The city council promptly voted in favor of the tract the voters approved.

Hitler Greeting Given in Schools Of Wurtemberg

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The Hitler greeting—raising and extending of the right hand as in the Prussian salute—is gradually being officially adopted in different parts of Germany.

All the Bavarian ministries recently issued a decree that at the singing of the German national anthem and National-Socialist "Horst Wessel" song, all persons desirous of being suspected of consciously refusing to do so, must give the Hitler greeting.

It has been further decreed that the state and local authority officials shall give the Hitler greeting when on duty or in public places and it is hoped they will also do so when off duty.

In schools in the State of Wurttemburg henceforth pupils must give the Hitler greeting to a teacher, who is to acknowledge the salute in a similar fashion.

The first case of legal procedure against a person who refused to give the greeting when the national anthem was sung comes from Karlsruhe, where a judge declared such noncompliance was a danger to public order.

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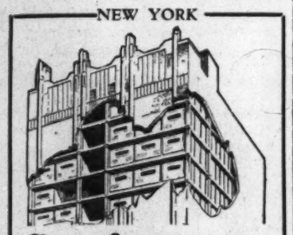
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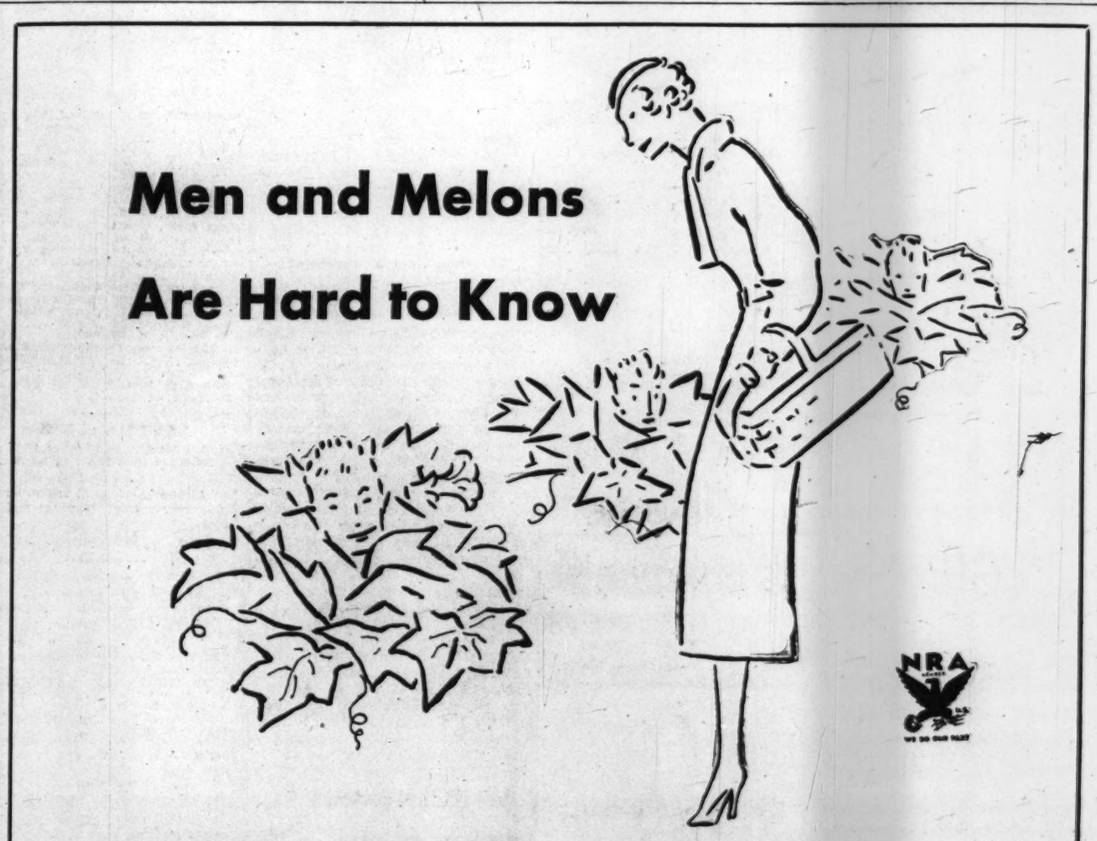

NEVERTHELESS, since they're both necessary to the complete life, we'll have to go on picking them.
Women don't need any tips from us when it comes to picking men—they've had experience. But with melons it's different. Unless you've been brought up in a melon field, you'd better let us choose your melons.
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South Australia Helps Its Farmers To Stay on Land

Government to Distribute This Year £700,000 to 2700 Agrarians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The Government will assist approximately 2700 farmers and distribute about £700,000 this season, and as a result of this timely aid many farmers will be enabled to stay on the land. Progressive improvement is noted in the agricultural industry.

Relief measures were begun by the Government in 1931, when 2560 farmers were provided with seed wheat, sustenance and funds to conduct operations. Corn sacks are also provided. It is intended to maintain all those farmers who have proved efficient and industrious so as to insure the stability of primary production, upon which South Australia so much depends.

Of an area of 243,244,800 acres in South Australia, only 54.77 per cent, or 133,233,856 acres, are occupied, and pastoral country extends over 97,411,925 acres. The pastoral leases cover 152,206 square miles.

Returned soldiers are settled on 1,402,088 farming acres and 437,120 pastoral acres. Of the total area under cereals—4,521,425 acres—wheat is represented by 4,071,370 acres, and in a good season the crop is worth more than £8,000,000. In 1920-21, the value of the wheat harvest alone was £13,703,566.

South Australia has 30,000 acres of orchards and nearly 53,000 acres of vineyards. The latest figures issued by the government statistician show that this state now has 7,713,236 sheep—a record number.

All classes of stock have increased and nearly every line of production is well on the up grade. The provisional value of the pastoral and dairying industries is £4,800,000. The wool crop in 1932-33 was 75,500,000 pounds and was valued at £2,302,750.

'Showboat' in Pacific Forest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN, Wash.—For the entertainment of thousands of young men of the C. C. C. forest camps, a "showboat on wheels" has played one-night stands in over 40 camps. The Forest Service education truck is manned by three forest and public program experts and is equipped with motion picture projectors, lantern slide machines, silver screen, movie reels and other accessories including electric light plant.

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Flowers Are Pigments to Gardener-Artist

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Boston Public Garden

Flower Pictures Welcome Visitor To Enjoy Boston

Designs Drawn on Paper Then Made in Flowers by Gardeners

They don't say it with flowers, but flower beds say it with words—words of welcome to the big conventions and the visitors from all parts of the country that throng Boston in the summertime. And they do not speak merely the language of flowers, but in plain English say, "Welcome to Boston, Rotary International" or "American Rose Society" or whatever convention is being honored.

A wandering visitor notices at a distance what at first glance seems to be huge plaques blazoned with patriotic emblems, placed in conspicuous squares and parks. Upon investigating their artistry the colrs prove to be not paint but flowers, and it is not a framed plaque at all, but a flower bed with colors blended as with an artist's brush.

A gardener carefully trimming and keeping in perfect shape one of the welcoming displays, courteously replied to a question. "Yes, I helped plant this design," he said. "But it's our superintendent that's the artist. He's a wonder, he is. Draws a picture of what he wants, on a piece of paper, marks it to scale just like an architect's plan.

Transcribed on Soil

"Before he gives us the plan, we make the bed smooth as a canvas. Then he draws an outline of the picture and motto on the soil. We keep all these plants in the conservatory ready for use. The superintendent watches each one as we put it in place to see that the colors are blended just right so the picture looks real."

Such a variety of tiny plants are needed to furnish the array of color! The onlooker asked the name of some.

"Well," the gardener replied, "this first border is Echeraria Mexicana. Some people call them 'hens and chickens.' But that ain't what they are, at all. The body of the picture (which in this case happened to be an enormous rose) is made of Althernanthera, three varieties, black, red and yellow. Santolina is the name of that gray plant that makes the background, and Sedum Mexicana is that fine light green one. Euronynus fills in lots of places and Sedium Japonica is what we use for the letters, because it's white and shows up so well."

Proud of His Job

Remarking that our informer seemed to be quite an authority on botany, he replied, "Sure, we have to be. This is a civil service job," he declared proudly, "and it's a stiff examination we have to pass."

"Say," he exclaimed suddenly, as he saw a pencil and paper flashed, "you ain't goin' to put something in some newspaper about this, are you?"

"And why not?"

"Well," he replied sadly, "a fellow came along to the rose garden one day when I was working there, said he wanted to give us a swell write up. I told him everything he wanted to know." He hesitated Plainly the memory was a painful one. "But," he rallied, "I guess it's all right for you to go ahead and write something about this. Don't give me credit for nothin', but be sure to get all those Latin words spelled right."

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Motion Pictures

A Peach of a Pitcher

"Broadway to Hollywood," which opened at Loew's State Theater yesterday, is a much better pitcture than the title would lead you to suppose. It was written and directed by Mr. Willard Mack, who seems to inject some thought into the matter and manner of his script.

This life story of the dancing Hacketts, a vaudeville team, from youth to age, is ably done by a well-rounded cast, and attractively decorated by an Albertina-Rasch-and-Sammy-Lee-trained dancing chorus. One particularly decorative shot in technicolor is a marvel of fluent design and striking effect.

The timbre of Miss Alice Brady's voice lends itself admirably to the rough speech of a vaudeville actress of the 80's. In the beginning, she attacks the part with fisticuffs, extracting comedy by the handful, but as middle age and elderliness exert their softening influence, she achieves some wonderful moments of tenderness and sympathy. Mr. Frank Morgan, at her side as the senior Hackett, displays the actor's mentality in full-length view. Proud and boastful, always giving himself the edge when circumstances show he is on the down grade, he fights a good fight and holds his head up to the last. The closing scene is truly touching—fine work by two experienced stage artists.

Of the younger generation, Miss Madge Evans is pretty as usual. Mr. Russel Hardie is a snappy hoofer. Of the still younger ones, Master Mickey Rooney outshines the rather spoiled if lovable Jackie Cooper. The veterans, Miss May Robson and Miss Fay Templeton, make small parts tell.

One little blemish on this peach of a pitcher—We have always understood that clowns off duty were the most solemn of men. In a backstage scene, a pair of them, dressed for their act, clown it as if they were already before their audience. It is disturbing to the import of the sequence, for it does not ring true.

Hollywood Youth Movement

The younger generation is ballyhooed beyond all semblance to reality in Mr. Cecil B. De Mille's latest super-spectacle, "This Day and Age," now at the Metropolitan. The students of a whole flock of high schools in one city rise in righteous rebellion to trap a notorious gangster who has been slipping through all the loopholes in the laws, and their success is so complete as to be utterly implausible. True, they provide strong cinematic passages, the flux of crowd-movements and rhythm of processions, dear to the cinema-maker's heart. But of what avail the outer ceremonials if the core of truthfulness is not there?

A lot of very likable youngsters are in the cast, including a number of junior professionals, as Bryant Washburn Jr., Carlyle Blackwell Jr., Eric von Stroheim Jr., and Elsie Ferguson 2d. Of the principals, Miss Judith Allen shows an intelligent comprehension of her assignment, Mr. Charles Bickford thoroughly supplies the rough-neck qualities of Garrett the Gangster, and on the side, Mr. George Barbier lends his portly presence to judgeship. If it is Mr. Richard Cromwell who is the hero, he is very earnest and sincere.

No, as a whole, there is nothing the matter with the cast. It is only that the story gets a little wild-eyed in its so skillful organization of high school pupils into what comes perilously near to being a lynching mob. Mr. De Mille is overzealous in his desire to give the younger generation a great big hand. Kids is kids—even when they are adolescents. M. L.

Stage Notes

Miss Rachel Crothers's new play, "Talent," will be presented for the first time at the Cape Playhouse, Dennis, Monday evening, with Miss Edith Barrett in the leading rôle. This will be the final production of the Dennis season.

The Chicago Opera Company, which gave two outdoor performances at Braves Field this summer, announces a season at the Boston Opera House, beginning Sept. 18. Prices will range from 25 cents to $1.

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Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds mostly westerly.

Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds becoming southerly; fair tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	70	76	Miami, Fla...	82	86
Bismarck ...	52	78	Minneapolis..	64	82
Boston	68	78	Montreal ...	70	78
Buffalo	66	76	Nantucket ...	70	70
Calgary	38	58	New Orleans.	80	90
Charleston...	80	84	New York ...	68	76
Chicago	70	86	Norfolk, Va..	74	82
Cincinnati ...	66	80	North Platte.	58	90
Denver	58	86	Philadelphia.	70	76
Dodge City..	68	92	Phoenix, Ariz.	80	104
Eastport, Me.	54	66	Pittsburgh...	58	76
Hatteras	78	80	Portland, Me.	62	74
Honolulu, T.H.	76	..	Raleigh	70	82
7 p.m. Sept. 1	..	80	St. Louis ...	72	88
Helena, Mont.	46	66	Salt Lake City	58	82
Huron, S. D..	56	78	San Francisco	54	62
Jacksonville.	80	88	SantaFe, N.M.	52	80
Kansas City.	68	88	Seattle	52	68
Key West ...	82	84	Tampa	80	90
Los Angeles .	60	72	Washington .	68	82
Memphis	74	90	Williston, N.D.	48	72

A—9 a. m. Sept. 2.
B—Maximum Sept. 1.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 10:39 p. m., Sunday 11:12 a. m.
Height of tides 10.6 feet, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:48 p. m.

Events

Theaters

Tremont—"Camille," 8:20 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"The Masquerader," 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 8:10 p. m.
Paramount—"Big Executive," 1:30, 4:15, 7:04, 9:51 p. m.; "Laughing at Life," 12:15, 2:56, 5:39, 8:22 p. m.
Fenway—"Big Executive," 2:14, 4:55, 7:33, 10:14 p. m.; "Laughing at Life," 12:55, 3:36, 6:15, 8:55 p. m.
Metropolitan—"This Day and Age," 1:55, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25 p. m.
Loew's State—"Broadway to Hollywood," 12:25, 2:45, 5:05, 7:25, 9:50 p. m.

Events Sunday

Musical program by Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist, and Albion Metcalf, pianist, open free to the public, Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway, 2.

Events Monday

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain; holiday, museum open as usual from 9 to 5.

Theaters

Tremont—"Camille," 2:20, 8:20 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"The Masquerader," 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35 p. m.
Shubert—"Hold Your Horses," 2:10, 8:10 p. m.
Metropolitan—"This Day and Age," 11:00 a. m., 1:55, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25 p. m.
Paramount—"Big Executive," 10:43 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7:04, 9:51 p. m.; "Laughing at Life," 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 2:56, 5:39, 8:22 p. m.
Fenway—"Big Executive," 2:14, 4:55, 7:33, 10:14 p. m.; "Laughing at Life," 12:55, 3:36, 6:15, 8:55 p. m.
Loew's State—"Broadway to Hollywood," 12:25, 2:45, 5:05, 7:25, 9:50 p. m.

De Pinedo Plane Crashes

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 2 (AP)—Gen. Francesco de Pinedo, who was fatally burned here early today when his huge plane crashed on an attempted take-off for a flight to Baghdad, Iraq, was considered by many as Italy's best long-distance flier. He had retired last year from the Italian Army, in which he rose to Chief of Staff for Aviation and earned every citation possible for a flier. The mishap here was believed to have been due to an overload of gasoline, taken on for a flight which General de Pinedo hoped would establish a non-stop record.

Motor Insurance Law Change Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

Finance Commission, have both lent theid advocacy to the state administration of a flat-rate system.

In the meantime, complaints have been reported as issuing from Worcester and Fall River. Although the insurance office had no record of them, a spokesman there said today that he saw no reason why Fall River should complain since its rate had not been raised.

Mr. Hyman Kaplan, secretary of the Chelsea Chamber of Commerce, accused the state commissioner's office of harboring a "racket." He declared that if the commissioner really had the interests of automobile drivers at heart, the commissioner would publish the methods used by the Chelsea Chamber of Commerce, which have obtained reductions for cities which have heard of these methods.

Chelsea's system has been copied ni Cambridge, Lynn and Haverhill, as well as other North Shore communities, with the result that claims have been reduced. He declared that Chelsea had earned a further cut of $12 in rates ad had received only a $3 reduction, which will be protested Septfl. 11. The insurance office merely answers that these rates are worked out on a mathematical basis and that investigations may be made.

Representative Thomas F. Carroll, of Chelsea and Revere ,declared that the only remedy is a merit and demerit system, whereby a careful driver cannot be taxed for the accidents of a careless one.

Federal Loans Help Boston's Schools

Boston is to get some more new schools. Mr. William W. Drummey, superintendent of construction of the Boston school department, in a report yesterday, said that more than $7,000,000 will be spent on educational projects in the city shortly. The funds would be obtained by a federal loan, he said, under the National Recovery Act.

During the vacation period, $710,800 has been spent for alterations and repairs to school buildings. Before Jan. 1 about $159,000 more will be spent on improvements.

Present plans call for a new high school in West Roxbury; an intermediate school in South Boston on the grounds now covered by the Shurtleff and Clinch schools; three additional elementary schools in Hyde Park and an intermediate school in the Norfolk district.

Thirty classrooms have been added to the public Latin school, practically doubling the capacity. The school may now take care of 1300 pupils.

Delaware Honors Memory of Negro

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 2—The memory of Henry Clay Anderson, the Booker T. Washington of Delaware, is being honored throughout all Brandywine Hundred today following his passing on here recently. Mr. Anderson was a Negro veteran of the Civil War, and was the first man in Delaware to encourage education of Negro children.

Failing to induce the State to build a school for Negro boys and girls or to permit them to attend the white schools of the Hundred, he opened his own small home as a school and from his earnings as a quarryman hired a teacher to instruct Negro children in the "three R's."

The attendance soon overflowed the place, and with his earnings and savings, Mr. Anderson built a small schoolhouse near his home. This, too, soon overflowed with Negro boys and girls, and it was enlarged. It continued to grow and eventually the State took it over. The last Legislature appropriated money to compensate Mr. Anderson for what he had spent. So old was the debt that when interest was computed, it was found to be almost double what Mr. Anderson had originally invested.

More Club Raids To Stop Gambling, Gen. Needham Says

Casa Madrid, on Cape, Runs Legal Trade; Policemen Ready for Calls

Casa Madrid, spectacularly raided by state troopers a few weeks ago, is still open. But all business in the Cape Cod club is done with one eye on the front door for a return of the blue-coated raiders.

Commenting on the situation, Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham said that there has been much misapprehension on the part of the public as to the true status of the raided club. The Casa Madrid, he points out, runs on a local license as a chartered club. As long as they are legitimately doing business, state police cannot interfere.

Their present mode of operation, he declared, is vastly different from their former flagrant disregard of the law. Ostensibly, they are now running a legitimate business. Gambling apparatus has disappeared and there is no open sale of liquor. If they do sell alcoholic drinks to well-known patrons, they are doing it very much under cover knowing that the state police are watching the place, and will stage another raid on the first sign of anything illegal.

Apprehension is now the order among illegal resorts all over the State, he declares. Various raids on fairs and resorts have had the effect outside the law. Many resort-keepers have closed up voluntarily knowing that the state police are keeping their eagle eyes upon them.

Places like the Casa Madrid, having an unsavory reputation with the general public, are not operating because of ability to "fix" or through open disregard for the law, but because they have narrowed their operations and go deeper underground in their dealings.

Those places which still pin their faith to their ability to reach high officials, and continue to operate more or less openly, are due for an awakening, General Needham declared. There are many more such places on the waiting list, he said, and will receive surprise visits from his troopers.

Fossils Found in Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Workmen excavating for a sewer came upon the fossilized remains of two large prehistoric mammals 25 feet below the surface among the oil wells on Signal Hill. The bones were described by paleontologists as those of a mammoth and a camel, species of which are believed to have lived here thousands of years ago.

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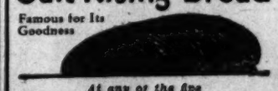
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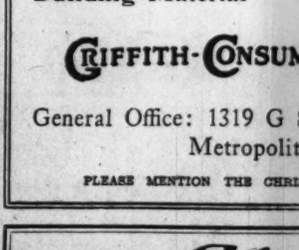
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Telephone Operators Win Fight for Wage Increase

Telephone operators have won their fight for a wage increase. Effective after its approval by the United Telephone Operators of America, operators will receive 44 hours' pay for 40 hours of work.

This announcement was made by Mr. R. F. Estabrook, operating vice-president of the New England Telephone & Telegraph company, following a conference with 54 employee representatives from all sections of the company's service area.

Aged 'Indian' Canoe Raised From Bottom Of Late Massasecum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 2—What is believed to be an Indian relic not less than 200 years old has just been raised from the pebbly bottom of Lake Massasecum. The discovery was made by a canoeist, who, being versed in Indian tradition, declared it to be an Indian dugout, which with the help of others he raised to the surface.

New Hampshire history records that Chief Massasecum of the Penacook tribe of Indians frequented this locality, as has been evidenced from the number of Indian relics recovered from time to time. Already search is being instituted along the shores and on the lake bottom to see if other treasures may not be found.

Chief Massasecum, a dictator over the Penacook tribe, was ostracized by his tribe, according to early history, because of his friendship for the white settlers, the members of the tribe migrating to more northerly parts of New Hampshire.

The dugout is said to resemble one of the war canoes fashioned by the Indians from a tree trunk, the hollowing process believed to have been done by burning out the center and then fashioning the big log with stone knives and tomahawks. The relic is in a fair state of preservation.

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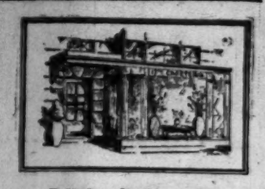
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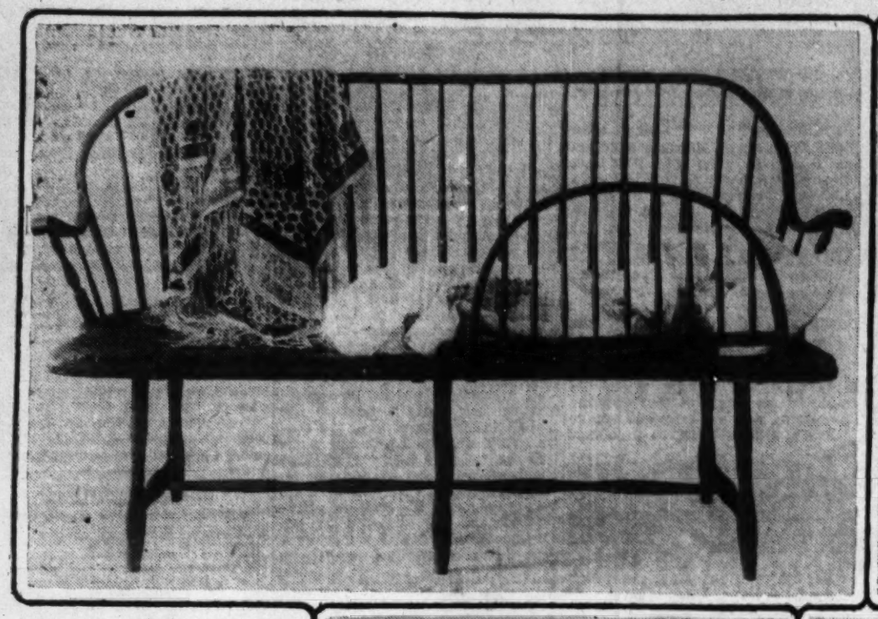
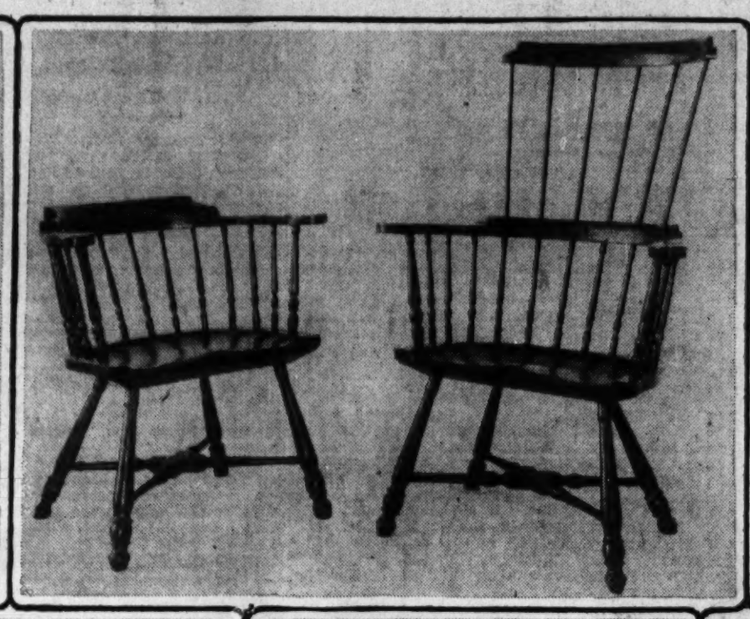
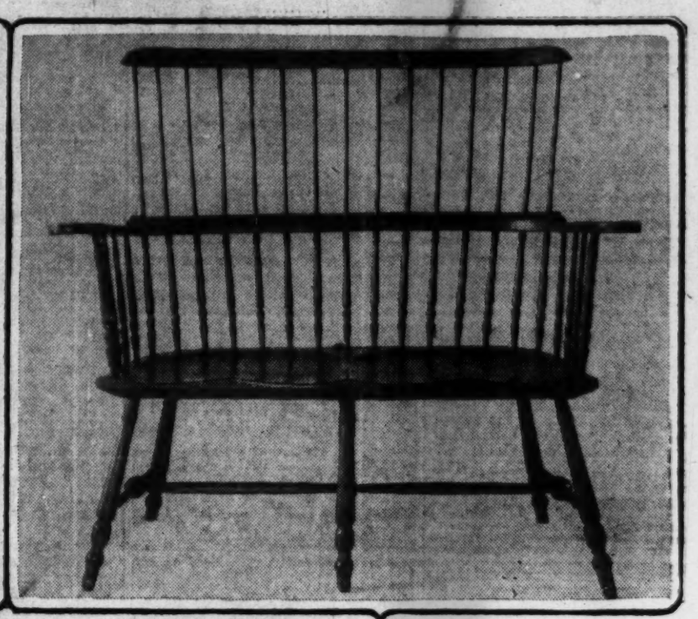
Other Fur Coats in the Sale, $49 to $235
Kann's—Second Floor.

Interior Decoration and Antiques





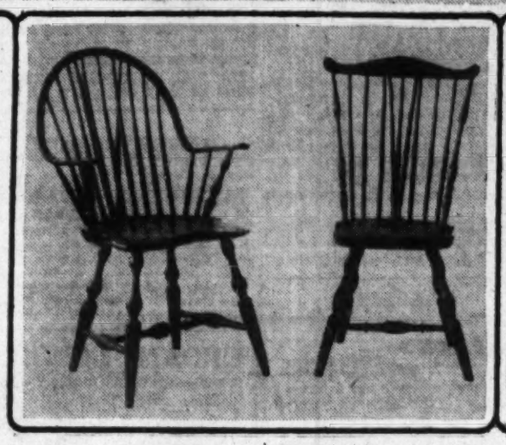


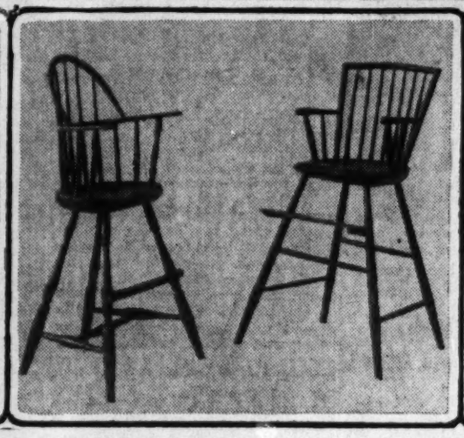
By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

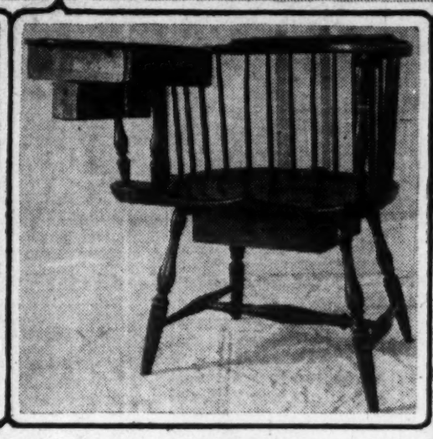
Of the eight Windsor settees shown at the current exhibition at the Colony House, Newport, R. I., two are shown above. The one at the left is rather crude in its lines, but valuable as a very early example of the mother-and-baby type.

The settee at the right, however, is a fine piece of workmanship. Since the turnings of the spindles are so similar, it may be by the same maker as are the two armchairs in the top row. These are the property of the Redwood Library and were purchased by it in 1764.

The turnings on the legs of this group of three are known as the Rhode Island type, very different in their outlines from those seen on the chair at the right below.







In the lower row at the left are two brace-backed Windsors originally in the Bank of Newport, R. I., an institution founded in 1725. Next comes a very rare type of sewing or writing chair, with headrest or comb, a drawer in the shelf and another below the seat. Two contrasting types of the child's high chair are next in order, loaned by the Rhode Island School of Design, from which came also the excellent low-back writing chair with its three drawers.

Writing-arm chairs are one of the varieties which are most highly prized by collectors. The range of types in this group is one of the important factors in their popularity, although they are rare in whatever shape they appear.

A Windsor Chair Exhibition

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

WHAT is believed to be the only New England exhibition devoted exclusively to Windsor chairs opened at the Old Colony House in Newport, R. I., to continue through Labor Day, Sept. 4. Rhode Island was conspicuous among the American colonies as the source of fine chairs of this type, and numerous collectors of the State have acquired large numbers of examples of both common and rare types. Here are about 200, including eight settees, most of them coming from the New England states, but a few from Pennsylvania, where certain distinctive characteristics were prevalent.

Chairs constructed in the manner that has been given the name of Windsor are common in England and are also found on the Continent, but American makers developed a wider diversity of forms and a greater delicacy of line than are to be found elsewhere. The highly interesting variations in the designs of the backs of Windsor chairs make the basis for their general classification. Then those with arms introduce another feature in which the skill and taste of the designers has been exercised in almost endlessly different ways. These men also discovered and developed, with great nicety in the best examples, the most pleasing angles at which to slant the legs—their splay, as it is called. The proportions of the leg turnings are perhaps the final major design factor, and a very important one it is in the minds of collectors and critics of design.

Here in this remarkable assemblage, which includes a large number which have never been shown to the public before, is found an unprecedented opportunity to become familiar with what is perhaps the most distinctively American phase of eighteenth century furniture design.

Not only is this true, but the Colony House, in which this show fills the large rooms of the first floor, is of conspicuous historical interest. It was the residence of the Royal Governors preceding the Revolution, and there are few such structures remaining. Within the recent years it has been restored through the activities of patriotic citizens of the State, who are holding the present exhibition to raise money for its furnishing. Those who have loaned for this occasion the more than 200 chairs and settles are the Rhode Island School of Design, Mr. Arthur Leslie Green, Mrs. William Covell, Mrs. Clark Burdick, Mrs. Edward Sherman, Dr. Charles Easton, the Redwood Library and Mrs. E. H. Behrend.

Persian Art Wares

Chicago

HISTORIC and artistic objects from ancient families of Persia were originally sent to America to be exhibited at a Century of Progress exposition, makes up a display at Pushman Brothers on Wabash Avenue, here. In the absence of an official Persian participation in the fair, the collection of antiquities and the display of that country's modern metal ware, homespun cloth and other useful objects, find a convenient location in this Oriental rug store in the Loop.

Hand-woven woolen brocades, commonly called Persian shawls, are among the collection, besides lacquer work, tiles, potteries, historic rugs and carpets, and picture frames made of mosaics in almost microscopic bits of ivory, ebony, and mother-of-pearl.

Dr. Ali-Kuli Khan, in charge of the collection, gives lectures on successive uesdays at 2:30 on Persian decorative arts and other related subjects.

* * *

The Early American Home at Marshall Field's has been replaced by the Pilgrim Shop. One enters it through a replica of the old lobby of the Wayside Inn, with its registration desk and other appointments of by-gone days. Beyond this one arrives at what seems to be a spacious courtyard containing groups of furnishings of this particular period. At both ends of this open area are furnished rooms offering suggestions for homespuns, chintzes, patchwork quilts, candlewick spreads, hooked rugs and furniture appropriate for this period.

Amon gthese arangements is one which has been named the Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt room. All of its furniture—the circular dining table, ribbon-back chairs, Welsh cupboard, and desk—was personally chosen by Mrs. Roosevelt, we are told. It came from the Val-Kill shops in Hyde Park, New York, a community project which Mrs. Roosevelt was active in starting and maintaining.

Lamerie Silver at Auction

By COLLECTOR

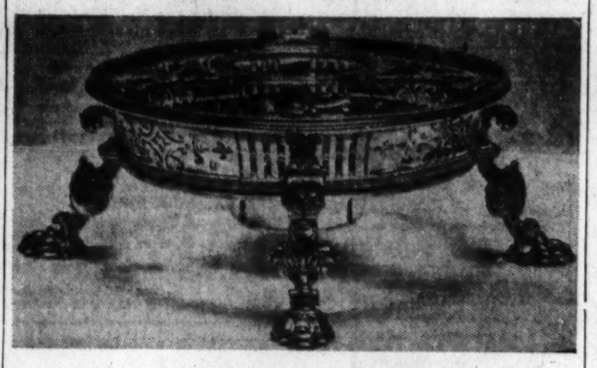
Special from Monitor Bureau

London.

BUYERS of old English plate enjoyed a field-day at Sotheby's when the property of Lord Northbourne and others came under the hammer. Paul Lamerie's maker's mark on a piece is always one to conjure with and prime attractions at the sale were several silver rarities by the great Huguenot goldsmith, who is sometimes described as the Benvenuto Cellini of old Georgian London.

Expectedly enough, the keenest bidding was evoked by a pair of extremely fine square salvers. The centers of these were engraved with an architecturally designed coat of arms, that of Samuel Reynardson, F. R. S. (1704-1797), of Holywell Hall, Lincolnshire, impaling that of his wife, Sarah, daughter and heir of Sir Randolph Knipe. Each salver was on four molded feet.

The Roman capital letter "Q"—the so-called "date-letter" punched on either piece—showed that the salvers had been made by Lamerie in London in 1731. The pair were 8¼ inches square, weighed 40 ounces 8 pennyweights, and it was not until one of the bids had reached 205 shillings per ounce that the hammer fell, the winner thus having to part with £414 for his dual acquisition.



This chafing dish, with four elaborate feet, characteristic of early Georgian practice, brought £72. It is also by Paul Lamarie

Small old Georgian silver salvers, particularly by Lamerie, always realize good prices notwithstanding their plain unpretentious appearance. The secret of their attraction lies partly in their modern practical serviceability. Many an English hostess today, for example, would consider her town or country house incompletely furnished without an old Georgian salver in the hall to accommodate visitors' cards.

Although even an humble marrow scoop, used in olden times for extracting marrow from bones, bearing Lamerie's mark is said to have a look of distinction all it's own, salvers are much of a sameness. There is little scope for fine detailed craftsmanship.

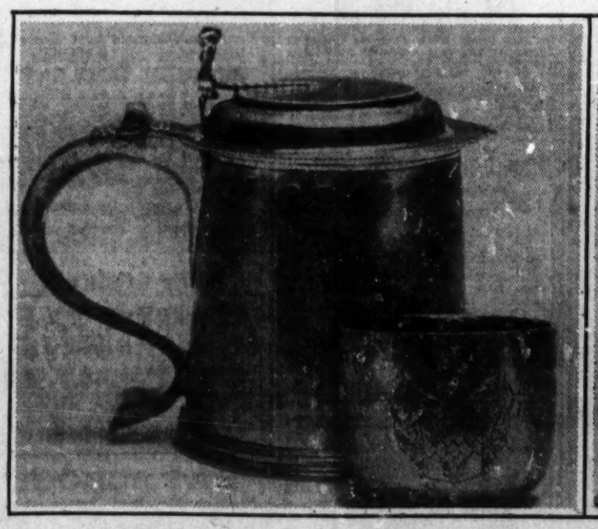
A far greater treasure from the artistic point of view in the opinion of several connoisseurs present at the sale, was a rare Lamerie set of three silver boxes or caddies made in 1739 in their charming original case. They were of oblong shape, finely chased in the Louis XV manner, with shells, cartouches and chinoiserie ornament in relief on matted ground. The bases showed a similar band of chasing all round. The case was of walnut and amboyna wood with silver feet, corner mounts, a key plate, hinges and handle, flat chased with scrolls, and so on. This beautiful complete set, despite the fact that it weighed 38 ounces, 16 pennyweights, nearly as much as the two salvers, was won by a fortunate collector for only £115.

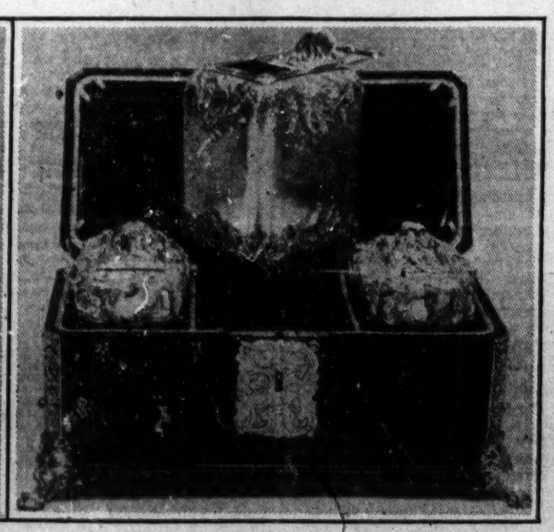
Another Lamerie bargain was a rare chafing dish, circular, the sides divided into four panels pierced with conventional designs. It stood on four shell feet, finely chased with acanthus leaves. The lampstand in the middle had molded borders and a hinged cover, a separate trivet fitting at the top. It was made in 1727, was 8 inches in diameter and weighed 52 ounces, 3 pennyweights. The dish complete was sold for £72, in spite of its rare features, doubtless owing to the relative unpopularity of this type of piece.

The distinction of bringing £36 per ounce, the top rate of this sale, was achieved by a very rare small Charles II sugar bowl, made in 1683, engraved with a Chinese design of birds and leaves, 3¼ inches in diameter. As the piece weighed 1 ounce 8 pennyweights, it cost a retired rear admiral who is shortly opening a shop in Mayfair, £50 8s.

There was also keen competition for a rare 4-ounce Queen Anne tumbler cup engraved with a coat of arms and the following quaint inscription: "The Gift of The Honble, St. John Walter Barnot: To the Company of Taylors. John House, Master ye Second time. Hen Baggs, Joh Carter, Wardens 1711." The arms were those of Sir John Walter, Bt., M. P., b. 1672, d. 1722, Clerk of the Green Cloth. It realized £100 or £25 an ounce.

These quaint tumbler-cups, I might mention, are so-called because they will not lie on their side but will only rest on the bottom, tumbling or rolling from side to side like a human tumbler, until they steady themselves in an upright position. They are always made perfectly plain. The Prince of Wales, I may add, possesses a fine little collection of these rare cups, which he sometimes exhibits for charity.





THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

At a recent London auction very high prices were reached for early eighteenth-century silver, most of which was made by the famous craftsman, Paul Lamarie.

A tankard of the time of William and Mary, and a tumbler cup of Queen Anne's time, at left, above, were also included in this event. The cup, of a type that the Prince of Wales collects, brought £100.

A case of walnut and amyoyna wood containing three silver tea caddies, richly chased in the rococo manner of Louis XV, the case itself embellished with the same metal, by Paul Lamarie, was considered cheap as it sold for £115.

She Disagrees With Both Men Debaters on Modernism

To The Christian Science Monitor:
Dear Friends:

Debates are always stimulating, and the one in a recent issue of the Monitor on the subject of modernism as applied to furniture design is especially so. While I think Mr. Bultitude is inclined to be too sweeping in his wholesale denunciations of modernism, on the other hand it seems to me that Mr. Simonson will have to select as his clients those who are absolutely lacking in sentiment.

Fancy living in an apartment where all we could call our own would be "three chairs." Foolish and expensive as it may be, many of us really want to carry around with us our old familiar belongings; and as for living in rooms where the decorator has worked "less and less with the individual, more and more with the modern architect," how horrible! If we are not to have our own individualities reflected in our abodes, why not live in hotels and be done with it?

Some of the things created by the modernists are truly beautiful, and deserve to be retained. I cannot agree with Mr. Bultitude that it is all bad. Much of it is impractical, as he says. Has Mr. Simonson ever tried leaning over and making one of those 18-inches-from-the-floor beds, I wonder? And, by the way, will he, or someone, explain why a slice of the floor covering always has to run up on the wall in those modern interiors? A whole lot of the backgrounds look like glorified posters, and who wants to live with a wall covered with posters—except, of course, very young collegiates?

The idea that possibly we shall soon all be reclining when receiving callers is, at least, thought-provocative. Mr. Simonson's "bent willow" chair sounds vastly inviting, but suppose the caller is someone not very stimulating. Wouldn't there be danger of unconsciously slipping down the few inches into that "cleverly calculated" curve, and so to sleep? Personally, I feel that great danger lurks in such a piece of furniture.

Seriously, I think Mr. Simonson is mistaken when he says that the only reason people of today buy reproductions of earlier periods is to give themselves an aristocratic background. Perhaps there are those who do, but if one really understands and appreciates the beautiful lines and workmanship in the reproductions obtainable today, and if one's artistic needs are fully satisfied by that type of furniture, then, in the name of sincerity, let him buy it. There are just as many who are buying "modern" furniture because they think it is the thing and that they ought to like it, and their attitude is as much a pose as is that of the parvenue industrial aristocracy on whom Mr. Simonson bears down so ruthlessly.

I think Mr. Bultitude and Mr. Simonson should compromise. There are those who are at their best against a background of modernism. There are equally as many who fit into rooms done in the earlier manner so perfectly that it would be a crime against the fitness of things to place them in any other setting. If each of us will let that priceless quality—sincerity—govern our taste in home furnishing, the results will be varied and interesting, and there will be need of decorators of both schools.

Sincerely yours,
ELIZABETH C. FLEET.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1933.

A Showing of Old Silver

Exeter, Eng.

A LOAN exhibition of ancient church plate from the diocese of Exeter and other old silver in private ownership, was held recently during the festival week of the 800th anniversary of the Cathedral of St. Peter, Exeter. The exhibition was arranged by William Bruford & Son, Ltd., in the gallery and Old Banqueting Hall in the High Street. This house, which prior to 1721 was the Exeter town house of the Earls of Morley, formed a beautiful and worthy setting for a collection which was valued at a total sum approaching £100,000. Among the 400 exhibits in this remarkable collection were several pre-Reformation pieces, including the Ashprington Chalice, circa A. D. 1250. There were also examples of silver plate from the reign of Henry VIII, 1509-1546, down to the reign of Queen Anne, 1702-1713.

Old Advertisements Rich in Facts

One of the important sources of information regarding the business and domestic activities of the eighteenth century Americans is the contemporary newspaper. Advertisements, notices of partnerships former or dissolved, of administrators or executors connected with the different estates, are some of the forms in which valuable information is sometimes found, in addition to advertisements offering for sale almost every sort of merchandise or service.

Ensembles Featured

Chicago

MANUFACTURERS have put their heads together and brought out wall paper and chintz draperies in the same pattern. In one department a person may see the samples of both materials side by side and thus get an idea of how the finished room is going to look. Sometimes the patterns are exactly the same, but with the colors reversed in the chintz and paper. In others the design is slightly different, but the colors are planned to harmonize.

Three-paneled screens covered with wall paper are placed here and there in the department to fit in with certain drapery designs. The whole idea is another step toward the day when dining rooms will be bought in one part of a department store, living rooms in another, and game rooms in another—not draperies here, and furniture there, and carpets somewhere else.

Everybody likes the Bright Colors of DECORATIVE MOORE PUSH-PINS to display wall decorations 10c 6 colors, 3 sizes blocks everywhere
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Enid Wilson Beaten in U. S. Golf Semifinal

Miss Van Wie Wins 6 and 5 and Miss Hicks Downs Miss Orcutt 6 and 4

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill., Sept. 3—Champions of 1931 and 1932 meet today in the final of the thirty-seventh annual women's championship tournament of the United States Golf Association at the Exmoor Country Club. They are Helen L. Hicks of Inwood, N. Y., and Virginia Van Wie of Chicago, respectively. They won semifinal matches yesterday against top-notch competition by surprisingly large margins.

Miss Hicks eliminated Maureen Orcutt of Haworth, N. J., runner-up in 1927, by the score of 6 and 4. Miss Van Wie repelled the overseas threat, Enid Wilson of Nottingham, Eng., three times British title winner, by the score of 6 and 5. These one-sided victories were unexpected after the close, low-scoring battles of the quarterfinal.

Miss Van Wie, still in better than par form, found Miss Wilson off her game at the start and captured four of the first five holes, all in par figures. Miss Wilson matched her birdie 4 on the third. They halved in par 4 and 3 on the sixth and seventh, and a par 4 beat the English girl on the eighth. On the ninth, 135 yards, Miss Van Wie dropped her tee shot eight feet from the pin and sank a birdie deuce to go 6 up. Their scores for the nine were 37 for the Chicago girl, 44 for the invader.

Miss Wilson won the tenth with par 5 when Miss Van Wie took a 6—her drive sliced to the rough, second trapped at the green, third staying in the trap, and fourth lying 20 feet from the cup. They halved the eleventh in par 4, and Miss Van Wie went 6 up again on the twelfth, with a birdie 3. She pitched her second shot to two feet of the hole, while Miss Wilson hooked to the left, and stood against a tree to play the second, which fell short on the green and she conceded the hole.

On the final test, the thirteenth, the title defender, one yard short of the green on her drive, chipped to two inches of the cup and laid a dead stymie.

Miss Wilson's drives and second shots found many kinds of trouble. When she got a straight one from the tee, Miss Van Wie outdrove her. Unlike her performance in previous below-par rounds, the English girls hooked to a trap on the first hole, got a poor drive from the fourth, trapped her seconds on the fifth and sixth and hit a tree with her second and topped a third on the eighth.

Miss Hicks made a slower start against Miss Orcutt but finished even more decisively than Miss Van Wie. In the first nine she turned 3 up with a 37 against Miss Orcutt's 40. Par is 39 for women. Miss Hicks captured the second with a birdie 4. Both sank birdie 4s on the third, divided the fourth with par 5s, and on the fifth Miss Orcutt evened the match with a par 4 when Miss Hicks missed a five-foot putt.

The former champion regained the advantage on the sixth with a par 4 when Miss Orcutt put two shots in the rough and was on short with her third and used two putts. Par 3 was enough to put Miss Hicks 2 up on the seventh, after Miss Orcutt's drive was trapped and she missed a four-foot putt. Par 4's divided the eighth, and par 3 won the ninth for Miss Hicks.

Miss Orcutt cut the lead down by winning the tenth, which proved to be the last she could even divide. Miss Hicks won the eleventh with 5, one over par; the twelfth, with a par 4; the thirteenth with birdie 2 and the fourteenth with a conceded birdie 3. On this last hole Miss Hicks, using a five-iron, laid her second two feet from the pin. Miss Orcutt putted for a 4 and missed. The summary:

United States Women's Golf Championship
Semifinal Round

Virginia Van Wie, Beverly C. C., Chicago, defeated Enid Wilson, Nottingham, Eng., 6 and 5.

Helen L. Hicks, Inwood, L. I., defeated Maureen Orcutt, Haworth, N. Y., 6 and 4.

Yorkshire Clinches County Cricket Title

By the Canadian Press

LONDON, Sept. 2—Despite some setbacks in the closing stages of the campaign Yorkshire yesterday clinched the first-class county cricket championship. All regular games were completed with the exception of a match between Sussex and Essex. Sussex is in second place.

In the series just concluded Worcestershire won on the first innings from Yorkshire, Surrey defeated Leicestershire by four wickets, Essex scored on the first innings over Hampshire, Derbyshire triumphed on the first innings over Lancashire and Nottinghamshire prevailed on the first innings over Somerset.

York, 223 and 421 for three (Wood 74, Mitchell 150 not out, Leyland 117 not out, Verity 71); Worcester 420 (Nichol 184, Verity four for 93, Martin 144), at Worcester.

Leicester, 146 and 230 (Armstrong 79 and 76, Brown five for 80); Surrey, 248 and 131 for six (Block 78, Darling 36, Marlow five for 62, Smith four for 49), at the Oval.

Hampshire, 493 and 242 for seven (Moore 150, Pothecary 65, Creese 101 not out); Essex, 524 for eight declared (Eastman 187 not out, Sheffield 84 not out, O'Connor 130), at Bournemouth.

Nottingham, 181 and 208 for four declared (Vann 53, Gunn 48, Marvin 50); Somerset, 127 and 136 for nine (Wellard 70, Sam Staples six for 139, Ingle 112 not out), at Taunton.

Derby, 315 and 183 for seven declared (Worthington 54, Richardson 53 not out, Bowles five for 62, Alderman 51 not out); Lancashire 109 and 184 for nine (Mitchell eight for 58, Tyldesley 84, Paynter 32 not out), at Blackpool.

Swimmers Invited to Japan

TOKYO, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Japanese Swimming Federation has decided to invite the cleverly fit, Miss Helen Jacobs of Seattle and Helen Flanagan of Miami Beach, Fla., and one other American star to compete in an international meet to be held here the middle of August, 1934. Invitations will be sent to Jean Taris and four other French swimmers.

Switzerland Leads 3 to 0

ZURICH, Sept. 2 (AP)—Switzerland took a lead of 3 matches to 0 over Belgium in the elimination round of the 1934 Davis Cup competition yesterday. H. C. Fisher defeated Andre Lacroix, Belgium's No. 1 ranking player, 6—3, 7—5, 6—3, and Martin Bisseret, Switzerland's No. 1 star, turned back M. Merckx, 6—3, 2—6, 7—5, 7—5.

Yanks Again Lose To Boston Red Sox By a 4-to-2 Margin

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	83	44	.651
New York	73	52	.584
Cleveland	68	63	.519
Philadelphia	62	63	.496
Detroit	63	66	.488
Chicago	60	68	.469
Boston	56	73	.434
St. Louis	47	82	.364

Results Sept. 1

Boston 4, New York 2 (12 innings).
Philadelphia 12, Washington 3.
Only games scheduled.

The Boston Red Sox made it two straight over the world champion New York Yankees at Yankee Stadium, taking the second game of the series, 4 to 2, in 12 innings. The Yanks still hold second place in the American League baseball race, while the Red Sox are seventh. Lloyd Brown and Charlie Ruffing had a pitchers' battle for most of the game, but the former suddenly became wild in the eleventh and had to be taken out. Bob Kline relieved him with the bases full in the eleventh and was eventually the winning pitcher. Kline's single, Gehrig's error, Oliver's single and a triple by Dusty Cooke, gave the Red Sox two runs in the twelfth. Billy Werber scored the first Boston run in the eighth after hitting into the left field bleachers. Ruffing led the New York attack with three hits.

Hard hitting by Jimmy Foxx and some effective pitching by Merrit Cain helped the Philadelphia Athletics to a 12-to-3 triumph over the Washington Senators yesterday at Shibe Park. The A's pounded three Washington pitchers for 16 hits, including home runs by Foxx and Cramer. It was Foxx's thirty-seventh of the 1933 campaign. He also connected with a triple and single in three official trips to the plate. Cain, although touched for 10 safeties, pitched shutout ball for six innings. Manager Joe Cronin hit a homer for the Senators.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	12	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	10	2

Batteries—Brown, Kline and Ferrell; Ruffing and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Kline. Umpires—Van Grafian and Owens. Time—2h. 28m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	4	0	2	3	x	12	16	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	10	3

Batteries—Cain and Cochrane; Whitehill, McColl, Chapman and Sewell, Bolton. Losing pitcher—Whitehill. Umpires—Dinneen, Ormsby and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 56m.

Gold Cup Is Won By Reis in El Lagarto

DETROIT, Sept. 2 (AP)—An 11-year-old mahogany-hull speedboat from Lake George, N. Y., El Lagarto, owned and piloted by George Reis, captured the Gold Cup, second ranking trophy of the powerboat world, by finishing first in two heats and taking second place in the final 30-mile race on the Detroit River yesterday.

The victory was determined under the American Powerboat Association's point system of scoring. El Lagarto winning 1161 points; Horace E. Dodge's Delphine IV, which took second in the first two heats and won the final heat, 1122, and Delphine VII, driven by Mrs. Delphine Dodge Baker, of Washington, 648.

A new race record was established in the thirtieth running of the Gold Cup race. Bill Horn in the Delphine IV set a new 90-mile mark of 60.277 miles an hour. The record came as a result of a burst of speed in the final heat. Delphine IV held the old mark of 57.77 made last year.

Earlier, Reis, who with almost uncanny accuracy had hit the starting line simultaneously with the starter's gun in the first two heats and led Delphine IV easily, had pushed his ancient boat to a lap mark of 62.355, which compared with the record in Gold Cup competition of 63.644 made in 1930 by the Californian over a 2½-mile course.

Delphine VII, piloted by Delphine Dodge Baker, of Washington finished third in each heat. She was the only woman pilot in the contest and drove a splendid race in each heat, but for cutting a buoy in the opening heat she would have received 772 points.

El Lagarto's victory was impressive even if Reis did fail to take the third and final heat. Almost even with the gun, Reis struck the starting line in the opening heat, with Delphine IV about 100 yards behind. Throughout the heat, Reis kept his lead to finish with an average speed of 60.866 miles an hour.

The second heat was almost a repetition of the first, both El Lagarto and Delphine IV, reaching a speed of slightly over 60 miles an hour. El Lagarto quickly put a gap of about 100 yards between her and Delphine IV, and held it to the end.

In the third heat, Reis needing only a third place to lift the cup, apparently took no chances and Delphine IV, as well as Delphine VII, preceded him across the line. Closely on his stern was Delphine IX, brought out for another trial.

He soon left Delphine IX behind and overtook Delphine VII. At the finish El Lagarto was nearly eight minutes behind the heat winner.

World Sculling Title Won by Bobby Pearce

TORONTO, Sept. 2 (AP)—Big Bobby Pearce of Australia, winner of the Olympic title at Los Angeles last summer, captured the world's professional single sculling title last night, beating Ted Phelps of England by nearly a quarter-mile in a three-mile duel fought before a crowd of 45,000 at the Canadian National Exhibition.

Leading from start to finish, Pearce won by more than 200 yards in the fast time of 19m. 35.6s., and thus maintained his record of never suffering defeat in 20 years of campaigning in Australia, Europe, the United States and Canada.

Phelps collapsed at the finish after pulling over the line 1m. 30s. behind the six-foot Australian.

Sussex vs. West Indies, Draw

HOVE, Eng., Sept. 2 (Canadian Press)—The three-day cricket match between the touring British West Indies eleven and Sussex, first-class county side, ended in a draw last night when the teams were unable to complete the second innings. Scores were: West Indies 411 and 101 for four; Sussex 466. John Langridge with 179 and Merrifie with 114 runs helped Sussex gain a lead of 117 runs on the first innings. In the limited time left the Sussex bowlers were unable to dismiss the West Indians. Captain Grant of the tourists had to bat out when the match ended.

Military Academy Football Starts Under New Coach

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 2 (AP)—A squad of more than 100 cadets reported yesterday to Head Coach S. H. "Car" Davidson for Army's first football practice of the season as the military academy led the major pigskin forces of the nation into preparation for the fall campaign.

A 50-minute workout was all the schedule for the day allowed as the four classes of the academy formally opened the scholastic year as well. The practice included 15 minutes of group work, setting-up exercises, 20 minutes of touch football, a few minutes of drill on the huddle.

Davidson, taking over the head coaching reins after Maj. Ralph I. Sasse's return to active military service, immediately organized his first, second and third teams. Only three regulars remain from last year's varsity, Capt. Harvey J. Jablonski '34, at left guard; P. J. "Pete" Kopcsak '34, right end, and Travis T. Brown '34, at halfback.

Eight regulars including three backs, T. T. "Tom" Kilday, K. E. "Ken" Fields, and F. L. "Pick" Vidal Jr., both tackles; L. J. "Larry" Lincoln and J. G. "Jack" Armstrong, Roy T. Evans Jr., center; M. F. "Mill" Summerfelt, guard; and R. T. Dick King Jr., end, graduated last June.

For a starter, Davidson moved last year's second team members into the vacant spots. Paul Burlingame Jr. '34 joined the veteran Kopcsak at end; J. M. "Jack" Hutchinson '34 and J. R. "Jim" Winn moved into the tackles; S. W. "Stacey" Gooch '34 took the guard post opposite Jablonski and Ralph E. Bucknam Jr. '34 went in at center.

J. C. "Joe" Stancook, L. M. "Jack" Buckler '35 and Paul E. Johnson Jr. '34, all of whom saw considerable service last year, rounded out the backfield with Brown. Unless injuries or unexpected brilliance in other directions force changes, Davidson said he expected this to be his starting eleven against the major foes, Illinois, Yale, Harvard, Navy and Notre Dame, this fall.

New Jersey Rifleman Wins Wimbledon Match

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 2 (AP)—Hitting the targets in a stiff wind for eight bull's-eyes and a score of 197 out of a possible 200, W. R. Walsh, of Union City, N. J., won the Wimbledon match in the national small bore rifle championships yesterday against a field of 97 contestants.

T. P. Samsoe, of Perth Amboy, N. J., was a close second with a score of 197, but only five bull's-eyes. The match was fired at 200 yards.

Dr. Russell Gardner, of Troy, Ohio, and H. A. Yearsley, of Piqua, Ohio, won the short range two-man team match against a field of 54 other teams with a total score of 794 out of a possible 800. Gardner accounted for a score of 200 at 50 yards and 199 at 100 yards while Yearsley had 200 at 50 yards and 195 at 100 yards.

Robert Champlin, of East Orange, N. J., with a score of 394, and William B. Woodring, of Bethlehem, Penna., with 399, finished second in the two-man event with a total score of 793.

E. V. Menefee, of Rising Sun, Ind., and Charles H. Paugh, of Wayne, Mich., had the same total score, but were dropped to third place in the rankings. Fred O. Kuhn, of Stratford, Conn., and William T. Bryan, Roslyn, Penna., were fourth with a score of 792.

Wemcos Win Soft Ball Title

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 2 (AP)—The Lake Mills (Wis.) Wemcos won the international soft ball championship yesterday by beating the Kenosha (Wis.) Miller High Lifes, 5 to 4, in 10 innings. The game concluded a week's play, in which 44 teams from the United States and Canada were entered.

Borgman to Cardinals

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 2 (AP)—Branch Ricker, vice-president of the St. Louis Cardinals, has announced the purchase of Benny Borgman, a shortstop, from Columbus, Ohio, of the American Association.

Braves Stopped As Giants Win Double Victory in Boston

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	75	43	.636
Pittsburgh	69	50	.552
Boston	70	57	.551
Chicago	69	59	.539
St. Louis	69	60	.535
Brooklyn	62	72	.419
Philadelphia	50	73	.407
Cincinnati	49	78	.386

Results Sept. 1

New York 2, Boston 0 (10 innings).
New York 5, Boston 3.
Pittsburgh 2, St. Louis 1 (11 innings).
Cincinnati 7, Chicago 3.
Only games scheduled.

Boston's chances of capturing the National League pennant were dealt a stinging blow yesterday at Braves Field, when the first-place New York Giants took both games of a double header in the so-called "crucial" series between these two strong baseball clubs. The double defeat pushed the Braves into third place, enabling the Pittsburgh Pirates to take possession of second.

About 50,000 people saw the Giants and Braves resume their battle at Braves Field. Carl Hubbell a slim left-handed ace of the New York pitching staff, won his twentieth victory of the season in the opener, after a close struggle against Boston's right-handed Fred Frankhouse, Hubbell won his own game in the tenth inning with a single to left, driving in James with the deciding run. It was Hubbell's tenth shutout of the campaign. Fred Fitzsimmons was the star of the second game. He not only pitched winning ball, but also drove in the winning run in the first of the ninth, after the Braves had tied the score in the eighth. Both games lacked the usual long hitting, only three safeties going for extra bases. The Giants had 16 men left on the bases in the opener.

Capt. "Pie" Traynor produced the hit in the eleventh inning yesterday that gave the Pirates a 2-to-1 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals and second place in the league standing. The hit climaxed a pitching duel between Larry French and Bill Hallahan. French was better than his rival, but the Pirates couldn't do much with the Cardinal left-hander in the pinches. Traynor's single in the eleventh came with Paul Waner on second base. Traynor had also connected with a triple in the seventh and scored the Pirates' first run. A pass to O'Farrell, Hallahan's sacrifice and Allen's single gave the Cards their only run in the third.

The Cincinnati Reds celebrated their home-coming yesterday by defeating the Chicago Cubs, 7 to 3. Taking advantage of wild Chicago pitching, the Reds combined eight bases on balls and six hits to score seven runs. Pat Malone started for Chicago, but was taken out in the sixth after yielding five hits and four bases on balls. Nelson relieved him and allowed only one safety in two innings, but passed four men. Joe Morrissey hit a pair of singles for the Reds and drove in two runs. Cuyler batted across two runs for the Cubs. The scores by innings:

At Boston—First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	7	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5

Batteries—Hubbell and Mancuso, Richards; Frankhouse and Spohrer. Umpires—Pfirman, Stark, Magerkurth and Klem. Time—2h. 10m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	—	5	9	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	6	0

Batteries—Fitzsimmons, Luque and Mancuso, Richards; Brandt and Hogan, Spohrer. Winning pitcher—Fitzsimmons. Umpires—Stark, Magerkurth, Klem and Pfirman. Time—1h. 45m.

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	9	2
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1

Batteries—French and Grace, Finney; Hallahan and O'Farrell. Umpires—Quigley and Rearden. Time—2h. 20m.

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cincinnati	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	x	—	7	8	0
Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	1

Batteries—Benton, Frey and Lombardi; Malone, Nelson and Hartnett. Winning pitcher—Frey. Losing pitcher—Malone. Umpires—Rigler, Barr and Moran. Time—1h. 34m.

A's Buy Three Pitchers

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2 (AP)—Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, has announced the purchase of three right-hand pitchers from the Oklahoma City club of the Texas League. They are Harry Matusak, Alton Benton and Vernon Kennedy. All are to report next spring.

British Sports Letter

Crisp Cricketing

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

OF ALL the splendid batting performances that have made 1933 a memorable season in English first-class cricket, none is more remarkable than the "double double" centuries of W. R. Hammond and G. C. Dacre in the Gloucestershire vs. Worcestershire match at Worcester. For one batsman to enter three figures twice in a single game is rare enough, but there is only one previous instance of two players doing such a thing. That, curiously enough, was also on the Worcestershire ground, when the brothers W. L. and R. E. Foster both scored double centuries for the home side in 1899. Hammond and Dacre made their runs for Gloucestershire at a tremendous pace. Hammond's contribution was 122 and 111 not out, while Dacre hit 119 and 123 not out. Altogether, there were six separate centuries in the game, five of them from Gloucestershire. The team scores were: Gloucestershire, 541 and 270 for one wicket, innings declared closed; Worcestershire, 448 and 71 for four wickets. Gloucestershire therefore took five points to Worcestershire's three as a reward for leading on the first innings.

In the county championship, 15 points are given for a victory outright, 5 for leading on the first innings of an uncompleted match, and 3 for being led on the first innings of such a game. In the event of a tie the counties concerned equally share 15 points, and they divide 8 points if their first-inning scores are level in an uncompleted game. If a match is abandoned without yielding a result on the first innings, each side receives 4 points. Where there is no play on the first two days, a match comes under the laws of one-day games, excepting that a side may not declare its first innings closed until it has batted for at least 60 minutes. If a curtailed game of this description is decided on the first innings, the leaders score 10 points and their opponents 5. The order of the counties in the standing is decided by the percentage of points obtained to points possible.

This year Yorkshire lost no time in obtaining a firm grip on the situation. The Yorkshiremen, who have won the championship 16 times before, placed themselves on the top of the ladder and cheerfully defied all efforts to dislodge them. They are a splendidly-balanced team, strong in all departments, and their ultimate victory has been a foregone conclusion almost since the start of the present campaign.

The big surprise this summer has been the vastly improved form of Essex. This side carried into the championship the reputation of being a poor team composed of good individual cricketers, but the events of June, July and August have shown them in a different light. They have been maintaining unaccustomed altitudes in the table of merit and have been fighting hard to hold the position of runnerup to the champions.

But, when all is done and said, the wonder of the year is Hobbs. The great "J. B." idol of the Surrey crowd and a national institution like the boat race and Big Ben, has been scoring centuries with the skill and grace which have made his name immortal in the world of cricket. On the hottest Bank Holiday that Britain has ever known, he scored a century—his one hundred and ninety-sixth in first-class play. The nearest approach to this astounding total of three-figure innings is C. P. Mead's 138. Hobbs has given the "too old at forty" croakers something to think about, for he is 51 years young, and has enjoyed a quarter of a century at the top of the tree. A century by Hobbs still ranks as the height of a spectator's ambition.

U. S. Defenders Win First Race In Canoe Sailing

Defeat British Challengers Over 1½-Mile Triangular L. I. Sound Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAYSIDE, N. Y., Sept. 2—The American defenders of the International Challenge Cup for sailing canoes, resumed for the first time since 1914, captured the first race in the series from the British challengers, yesterday, sailed over a triangular course of one and one-half miles, four times round, in Long Island Sound, off Willetts Point. Walter Busch, with his Loon, was first, and Leo Friede, with the Mermaid, the other defender, beat out both the challengers boats. East Anglian A1, owned and sailed by Uffa Fox of Humber Yawl Club, and Valiant 21, with Roger De Quincey, of Royal Canoe Club, London, as skipper.

Only for a brief period in the first lap did the new style canoes of the challengers stand against the Americans, in the light breeze blowing from the north-northeast. Right at the start, Friede gained a long lead in the broad reach to Willetts Point, and though Busch was last in rounding the second mark, after the beat to windward, he soon shook off the Britishers, and starting after his teammate, his heavier boat gradually gained, until a sharp turn around the mark buoy while Friede went wide, on the second leg of the third lap, placed Busch in the lead. Then Fox put himself out of the race when he fouled the markboat at the end of the first leg of the final lap, leaving De Quincey the sole invader to finish.

Friede went right after Busch in the last lap, and made up more than a minute to the finish, exactly 26 seconds behind the winner. De Quincey was two minutes behind. The times:

Finish of first lap: Friede, 27m. 34s.; Busch, 29m.; DeQuincey, 29m., 17s.; Fox, 29m. 24s.

Second lap: Friede, 57m. 35s.; Busch, 57m. 46s.; DeQuincey, 58m. 58s.; Fox, 59m. 18s.

Third lap: Busch, 1h 27m. 15s.; Friede, 1h. 28m. 41s.; Fox, 1h. 30m. 15s.; DeQuincey, 1h. 30m. 38s.

Finish: Busch, 1h. 59m. 22s.; Friede, 1h. 59m. 48s.; DeQuincey, 2h. 1m. 46s.

Football League To Start Regular Schedule Sept. 13

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 2 (AP)—The 1933 football season of the National Professional League will open Wednesday, Sept. 13, when Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, two newcomers in the circuit, get into action on the latter's gridiron, according to the official schedule just announced by Joe F. Carr, president of the group.

The real opening, however, will take place Sunday, Sept. 17, when four teams meet. Cincinnati will play at Portsmouth and Boston opens at Green Bay. From then on the schedule continues each Sunday with several week-night games until Dec. 10.

Several nocturnal contests will be played at Pittsburgh and Philadelphia as Sunday football will be prohibited in these cities at least until after the election in November, when a proposal to repeal the blue laws will be submitted to the electorate. However, games have been scheduled at these places on Sundays after Nov. 12 in anticipation of the repeal.

For the first time in the history of the National League the 10-club circuit has been divided into eastern and western divisions for the purpose of intensifying the rivalry between various clubs. Clubs in each section during the regular schedule will meet teams in the other division, and at the conclusion of the regular season the sectional leaders will meet for the league championship. The complete schedule for the season:

Sept. 13—Cincinnati at Pittsburgh; 17—Cincinnati at Portsmouth, Boston at Green Bay; 20 (night)—New York at Pittsburgh; 24—New York at Portsmouth, Chicago Bears at Green Bay; 27 (night)—Chicago Cardinals at Pittsburgh.

Oct. 1—New York at Green Bay, Chicago Cardinals at Portsmouth, Boston at Chicago Bears; 4 (night)—Boston at Pittsburgh; 8—Chicago Bears at Brooklyn, Chicago Cardinals at Cincinnati, Portsmouth at Green Bay, New York at Boston; 15—Philadelphia at New York, Pittsburgh at Green Bay, Portsmouth at Boston, Chicago Cardinals at Chicago; Bears, Cincinnati at Brooklyn; 18 (night)—Portsmouth at Philadelphia; 22—Brooklyn at New York, Chicago Cardinals at Boston, Green Bay at Chicago Bears, Pittsburgh at Cincinnati; 29—New York at Chicago Bears, Chicago Cardinals at Brooklyn; Pittsburgh at Boston, Philadelphia at Green Bay.

Nov. 5—Portsmouth at New York, Philadelphia at Cincinnati, Chicago Bears at Boston, Pittsburgh at Brooklyn, Green Bay at Chicago Cardinals; 12—Cincinnati at Chicago Cardinals, Green Bay at Portsmouth, Chicago Bears at Philadelphia, Boston at Brooklyn, Green Bay at New York; 30—New York at Brooklyn, Chicago Bears at Chicago Cardinals.

Dec. 3—Boston at Chicago Cardinals, Green Bay at Philadelphia, Brooklyn at Cincinnati, Chicago Bears at Portsmouth, Pittsburgh at New York; 10—New York at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh at Portsmouth.

Norma Yeaton Golf Champion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Sept. 2—Seventeen year-old Norma Yeaton of the United Shoe Machinery Golf Club, Beverly, won the Massachusetts junior girls' golf championship at the Woodland Golf Club here yesterday by the score of 4 and 3. Miss Yeaton defeated the defending champion, Virginia Bascom of Worcester in the final. Miss Bascom led 1 up at the turn, then Miss Yeaton squared the match at the tenth, won the eleventh when she holed a 15-foot putt, and won the next three holes for the championship. Harriet Rathbun, Blue Hills, won the second division championship from Dora Foss, The Country Club, 4 and 3.

Boston Garden Election

Election of officers of the Boston Madison Square Garden Corporation, held yesterday at the annual meeting, reelected Joseph V. Ullman president and general manager of the Boston Garden. Other officers elected were: John R. Kilpatrick, treasurer; Edward L. Logan, secretary; Clarence L. Newton, clerk; M. F. Prosser and Edward J. Powers, assistant treasurers; Edward J. Powers, assistant clerk.

Juniors Play Second Game

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 2 (AP)—Smarting under yesterday's crushing 14-to-1 defeat at the hands of Chicago, Trenton (N. J.) youngsters hoped to crack pitcher today in the second game of the 1933 American Legion junior baseball championship series. The series will end today if Chicago repeats yesterday's triumph. Otherwise the deciding game will be played tomorrow.

Education

A Camp for Music's Sake

By WINTHROP P. TRYON
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sidney, Maine

BOYS and girls who might have been spending their long recess at play, and men and women who might have been devoting their vacation days to study, constituted the pupils, on the one hand, and the teachers, on the other, of the Eastern Music Camp, Lake Messalonskee, just closed.

So do the youthful forgo a chance for amusement, and so do the mature give up one for improving themselves. So, however, do both groups seize an opportunity that would hardly offer itself under ordinary conditions of school and conservatory; an opportunity on the juvenile side to perform before exacting audiences, and on the adult side to apply a few independent pedagogic ideas.

Happily this institution is located in Maine. Not that the air of Kennebec County blows more softly, and not that the sunset in the region of the Belgrade chain of lakes glows more brilliantly than elsewhere. But in Maine, and without doubt in other states of the American Union for that matter, you can be a student without being, perforce, an apprentice; you can learn an art without at the same time being told that you are learning a trade. Nothing strange, then, if the Messalonskee camp should be, as seems evident, carried on for the music's sake alone. You are taught here how to use your voice and how to handle a fiddle. You may not too assuredly count upon being taught how to make your living as a singer or a violinist.

Whatever anyone may have wished and planned in the beginning, the camp has become more or less a concert organization. People residing hereabouts, whether temporarily or permanently, like to listen to a choir and to an orchestra; they enjoy also the sound of a band. Then there is the Messalonskee open-air auditorium in a clearing by the lakeside—inviting in every way, an acuostic success of the first order; a space amid the trees that effectually confines the tone, and a roofed-over platform that lends a properly bright resonance. Given, therefore, an enthusiastic public and a suitable hall, what must the musical director of the camp, Mr. Louis Cornell, do but have teachers and pupils devote themselves to preparing and presenting programs?

At a meeting held in the Messalonskee Bowl on the next to the last Saturday afternoon of the season, Aug. 20, the band, the choir and the orchestra took part in turn; the band being led by Mr. Lee M. Lockhart and Mr. Stanley G. Hassell, the choir by Mr. Walter H. Butterfield, and the orchestra by Mr. George Brown, Mr. Howard Hanson, director of the Eastman School of Music, guest of the occasion, and Mr. Paul White. It is all over with now, and the same groups will not assemble again. That must be how things happen at a music camp. Some time may elapse, and most likely will, before any of the executants of that day get on a stage where they appear so advantageously as they did then. Of course they performed well. Bands, choirs and orchestras everywhere perform well when their members have nothing to do but study and practise.

They cultivate expression, though, at Messalonskee rather than exhibition. Safe to say, accordingly, that the performance in question was remarkable in point of sonority, technical finish and whatever else you please. The band, playing an American march, the choir singing a chorus of the old-school unaccompanied type, and the orchestra interpreting a work like the andante of Hanson's symphony No. 1 in E minor, "Nordic," each produced at the moment, while the sun slanted through the cedar tops, and while the breeze stirred the leaves of the lone birch tree of the Bowl, a harmony both faultless and entrancing.

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Progress in Education

The Rôle of Robert College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE Italian liner, Conte di Savoia, sailing from New York on Sept. 2 takes as passenger Dr. Edgar J. Fisher, who is returning for the twenty-first year to his post as dean and professor of political science at Robert College, Istanbul.

Robert College embodies one of the most romantic strains in American education, and has had an influence on Near Eastern affairs out of all proportion to its size.

Dr. Fisher tells the story of its beginnings.

Sailing near Constantinople during the Crimean War, an American tourist looked over the side of his ship and saw a boatload of high-class bread being taken across the Bosporus to the British hospital at Scutari. Good bread in those parts was a novelty. Who made it? The traveler was told it came from Bebek Seminary, a school under the direction of an American, Dr. Cyrus Hamlin.

"Robert" to All Races

The result was an interview with Dr. Hamlin, and a promise of financial aid for his educational enterprise. From that incident grew the establishment of Robert College in 1863.

For the opportune traveler was no other than Christopher Robert. He allowed his name to be connected with the institution only after he was assured that "Robert" was the one name that could be used with equal facility and without corruption by the polyglot races which were likely to be interested in the new venture.

Robert College made good—first as a meeting place for students from many nations, and then as a fountain head of enlightened leadership for the Balkan and neighboring states.

"Our 700 students come from Anatolia, European Turkey, Baghdad, Iraq, Syria, Egypt, Albania and Bulgaria," says Dr. Fisher. "For a while the Turks held aloof. Robert College was all right for subject races, but not for them. Now, however, almost half the enrollment in liberal arts and engineering is Turkish, and it includes the sons of men prominent in the Cabinet and Grand National Assembly.

"Racial difficulties are unknown; coöperation and good will are the usual thing. The unusual thing is for them to disagree. Greek heroes and Turkish heroines collaborate perfectly on the school stage."

To Strategic Positions

From this atmosphere of dynamic agreement, the graduates of Robert have gone out to hold strategic positions in many parts of the Near East. One of them is Albanian consul-general at Istanbul; he was a member of the group that took action to put King Zog on the throne. Another graduate was head of the Albanian delegation at the economic conference in London.

Through the interest and generosity of Charles R. Crane, American philanthropist, a number of Albanians have been among recent graduates. Because of new opportunities, they have gone into public life and the professions where they have great influence on public policy.

Bulgaria was the first to recruit its public men from Robert graduates. The founding of the college coincided with a strong nationalist movement which rapidly headed into complete independence.

"After the Bulgarian Government had organized, our graduates one and all took part in the new venture," says Dr. Fisher. "Some early cabinets were made up to a considerable degree of our graduates. The beginning of the Bulgarian educational system was largely influenced by them.

"Professor Stefan Panaretoff, Bulgarian Minister at Washington during the war, was a Robert man, which accounts in part for the fact that America and Bulgaria managed to get along without breaking off diplomatic relations."

A similar story might be told of graduates from other lands.

An Observer in the East

Twenty years in the Orient have provided Dr. Fisher with valuable facilities as an observer. During his recent vacation he presented many of his findings in a course of lectures at Syracuse University summer session.

As a symbol of what is happening in the Near East, he introduced the first stamp of the new Balkan postal union seen in Syracuse. It represents the spirit of a better day by a tree with roots firmly planted in the six Balkan capitals—Angora, Athens, Belgrade, Bucharest, Sofia and Tirana. Behind the tree is the rising sun of a new era.

Dr. Fisher is particularly impressed by the rôle of Turkey in the new order. It is the one element of the Balkan group, he says which can offer effective leadership without arousing jealousy and suspicion of self-seeking. He adduces plenty of evidences to indicate that the new Turkey is proving itself worthy of its unexpected opportunity.

E. J. B.

By Permission of the University of London to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON UNIVERSITY MAY SOON HAVE A CAMPUS

Perspective Drawing of New Buildings in Bloomsbury, London, Eng., Looking From Montague Place Northward Along Malet Street —Charles Holden, Architect.

Anyone who has grown familiar with that part of London that hobnobs with the British Museum has come to love its old houses, quiet streets, and quaint grassy squares. One cannot be in the region long, too, without having it borne in upon one that among the passers-by are an unusual number of young persons. Then one looks further—and sees that one is in the midst of a vast and campusless university. Student rooms everywhere. Signs over the doors of residential-looking buildings saying College of this, of that. A laboratory here, a library there. And all in the shelter of the grand old British Museum, father of priceless antiquities. But a magic wand is to be raised, it seems, over the region of little Montague Place of the red Victorian boarding houses and the back fence tomcats. This great campusless college of old London is to rear itself a magnificent home, a center where all may see the activity of student life and effort focused within a modern building. Strange it will seem to those who have long known Bloomsbury—but the British Museum will gain a neighbor more suited to its grand position and intellectual worth. London University will take form in the public consciousness, a big idea in a big modern setting. Work on the excavation was started last year. The foundation stone was laid by His Majesty the King on June 26.

Chance to Know Lovely Things

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

BETWEEN 30 and 40 schools, many of them in the poorest parts of London, recently sent their craftwork to Buckingham Palace for inspection. For some years the London Schools' Guild of Arts and Crafts has held an annual exhibition of the children's craftwork, but this is the first time that one has been sent to the palace. This year's exhibition was a remarkable affair. It consisted of metal-work, woodwork, pottery, binding, linocutting, weaving, raffia-work, embroidery and sewing by children of from 10 to 15 years, many of them from slum homes, all of them from humble homes where life is a struggle to earn a living. Yet, every article in the exhibit showed taste, and every article was finished with a loving craftsmanship that said much for the value of the handcraft classes.

The Queen saw metalwork of both modern and traditional design—from a twelfth-century wrought-iron hourglass bracket, made by a boy of 15, to a handworked silver saltcellar and spoon in a severe twentieth-century design.

Woodwork, excellently neat in design and execution, was well represented. A bedroom set of looking-glass, clock, and two candlesticks, all to match in light silky-oak, edged with black wooden inlay, looked quite professional. It was the work of boys between the ages of 13 and 14.

They tackled pottery, too. A hand-made "coiled" jar, with a fine flowing line from wide base to narrow neck, and shading from dull blue to gray, was one of several good pieces shown.

The girls were not behind their brothers. Here was a revival of the ancient craft of making pillow lace. Here an excursion into the modern soft-toy industry in the shape of realistic and cuddlesome dogs and rabbits.

In the peculiarly feminine tasks of sewing and embroidery, and the intricate craft of weaving, London school girls can make a fine showing. A bird taken from a Jacobean needlework design and worked in blue thread on a coarse linen ground was the attractive contribution of a 13-year-old girl. In contrast was a barbaric wool embroidery, edging a heavy white blanket material which has been made in an extraordinarily effective pair of curtains. The communal work of a class between the ages of 7 and 13 produced a linen bedspread exquisitely embroidered in blue.

The weaving was expert and in delightful colorings. Very fine silk scarves woven by girls of 12 and 13 were in misty intermingling blues and mauves, and there was a table-runner in lovely shades of copper and peach.

The impression given by the work as a whole was that even the poorest English children are being given a chance to know and care for lovely things. In this age of machines the spirit of craftsmanship lives on.

Going to College

By KATHERINE HENRY

The first of two articles on "Going to College" was printed last Tuesday, Aug. 29.

II

THE girl who lives at college, but so near home that she goes there every week-end, is also in danger of being only a halfway. During my own college days I had as neighbor, Jean, whose home was in some unpronounceable place in Wales. She had not seen that home in two years, and did not expect to see it in two more years. One day she came to me and said, "Let's go down to the girl in 40. I don't know her, but she's so homesick she's crying her eyes out." We went, and Jean was very sympathetic with Sallie, who, however, refused to be comforted. At last Jean said, "Where is your home, and how long must you wait till you can go there?" Sallie jumped up and ran to the window:

"Right over there it is! You can see the roof beyond those trees! And I can't go home till Friday noon! Boohoo!"

Jean gave Sallie one look and stalked out.

Jean graduated with honors. Sallie gave it up after the first year. She needed a mother like Cora's.

Made Her Adjustable

I have wandered away from the class papers the girls wrote, but I should like to quote further from them. A girl who is an "onliest one," but strangely unspoiled, spoke of what the first months did for her: "I had had a room to myself all my life, and it was hard for me to learn to live with another girl. We have one large dresser for the two of us and I didn't see how I could get along with only half of it, and half the closet, and half the room space. But I have a lovely chum, and we worked it out together. I found it very hard to study, too, with her there; I wasn't used to it. But I made myself do it, and now I can study even when she has company. I think the biggest thing that my first college year did for me was to make me adjustable, to make me fit in with people around me."

A jolly trick of a girl said, "When I came here I thought I was the biggest thing on the campus. I sure had plenty of Caroline's Senioritis; and Clarke-itis too. I breezed into the Dean's office and said 'Hello, Miss Fitch! I'm Peggy Clarke, Dr. Clarke's daughter.' If you have ever seen Miss Fitch on her dignity you know how she looked as she rose. She seemed to unfold and unfold from that chair like a telescope. When she was about four times as tall as normal she looked down and said 'Call me Dean Fitch, if you please. What can I do for you, Miss Clarke?' and I just folded up like another telescope, a very small one. Nobody could have made me believe that day that she is not very tall, and full of fun, and kind too."

One of the girls confessed that she came with no notion of obeying the rules, especially those made by the student body. She went her independent way until Freshman Stunt Week arrived, and the edict went forth, "On Monday the girls shall wear their hair straight back, tied with a green ribbon." She simply ignored it, and called the freshmen girls who obeyed it spineless. On Tuesday, "no powder, lip-stick or make-up of any kind." She put on more than usual. When a notice came requesting her to appear before the Junior-Freshman Tribunal, she said she would not go. But a friendly senior induced her to reconsider.

Before that tribunal was through with her, her cockiness had oozed out of every pore. Those girls seemed to have a list of every saucy thing she had done since she kissed her mother good-by. They even knew about her pert behavior to the taxi-man. And they disciplined her more severely than any faculty committee would have done. Because she and her roommate disobeyed the no-make-up order they received this sentence: "Tomorrow at 4 o'clock you will take your make-up box, a basin of water and a towel, and sit on the steps of the main building. You will make up your faces very carefully; then wash it all off. And do it over, and wash it off; until the tower clock strikes 6." And the two did just that.

These disciplinary measures by upper classmen are not as arbitrary and foolish as they may seem. They are an effective cure for senioritis, disobedience and similar maladies. And the remedy is applied with an effectiveness that no mother and no college faculty could achieve.

I have never seen a student disciplined for the purpose of breaking his or her spirit. The student bodies I have known have been helpful and encouraging, welcoming the freshman who is not too fresh. But when unhealthy traits appear, they are lopped off as rigorously as a gardener prunes back precocious branches that threaten the symmetry not only of the tree, but of that corner of the garden.

Shall I Be a Co-ed?

Shall the girl go to a woman's or a co-ed college? We in the East still think there are many arguments on both sides. My own inclination is toward the co-ed college. I shall give only a few reasons.

The great majority of co-ed colleges are simply long-established men's colleges, who have opened their doors to women. These have an equipment, atmosphere, prestige, and alumni, that is impossible in a young college.

The two groups mingling daily—in classroom, dining hall, campus activities, social functions—meet more naturally than they possibly can if they meet only socially, at stated times. I have seen beautiful friendships formed at co-ed colleges that culminated in marriage some years later.

I have seen a few co-eds, both boys and girls, fall in love and make perfect dunces of themselves. But those few had a through ticket to Fooltown before they ever came to college, as their past history shows. They simply happened to go by the college route. If they had been segregated their silliness would have found expression in some other way—in week-end visits, writing so-called poetry, or fairy tales to each other.

The girl who is educated alongside a man learns to take him as a matter of course. He is no special treat, only a very ordinary human being. Her capacity for learning is measured with his every day; and she takes for granted that hers was given her to be used, same as his. This girl learns to evaluate him calmly; and is fitted to choose intelligently. She is also unconsciously getting training which should help her to be an interested, understanding pal after she is married.

Related to 'Sed'

Our Living Language Series—39

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

REVIEW the method of study and association as outlined in Lessons 8 and 9 of this series. If you will trace, in this way, every word whose spelling troubles you, you cannot fail to build a good vocabulary. Try to learn, and to use, new words correctly and with ease. This does not mean that you must use jaw-breaking, mouth-filling words, when the shorter, simpler, Anglo-Saxon forms would serve you better. But use the word that will best express your meaning. Don't say that you "made a few small purchases" when you mean you "bought some things"; *purchase*, in the best usage, applies to realty, while *buy* applies to personalty; that is, to personal property.

The word *clothes* should not be pronounced to rhyme with the word *close*. Webster notes that the pronunciation *close* for *clothes* is colloquial; some dictionaries list this pronunciation as illiterate; that is, untutored, unlettered. Let the *th* of the word, pronounced like *th* in *the*, be heard. Do not dwell on it; the pronunciation *cloh-thuh-zuh* would be quite unforgivable; but pronounce every letter in the word except *e*.

Suppose you are going to learn something about the word *supersede*. First, learn to spell it. You cannot tell by its sound whether the last syllable is *sede* or *cede*. But, with very little research, you will find that *sede* is associated with the *sed* in *sediment*; it is related to *sed* in *sedentary*. (Remember, *sedentary* does not rhyme at the end with *tarry*!) It is also associated with *sed* in *sedulous*.

Sed, from the same Latin root, became *sid*, and is pronounced so in *residue, subsidize, residual, resident, president*.

One thing *supersedes* another in importance; literally, *super*, above, plus *sed*, to be set. The thing that *supersedes* is "set above" the other.

Sediment is that which settles to the bottom; as, the *sediment* in a glass of liquid; the *sediment* in a river.

One whose manner is *settled*, quiet, reserved, is sometimes said to be *sedate*. *Sedateness* implies a certain dignity or reserve. Any preparation administered to *settle*, to quiet, is called a *sedative*.

A *sedentary* occupation is one that keeps you sitting. *Sedentary* habits, then, are habits of inactivity; settled, staid habits.

Reside, in modern usage, means *to live in*, to be settled in a place. *Reside* is more formal than *live*; as "Citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside." *Live, dwell, abide, sojourn, stay, remain, lodge*, all agree with the idea of staying on for some time.

Residue, in legal phraseology, names that part of an estate remaining after the settlement of all debts and previous bequests. *Residue* has other usage besides its use in this legal sense; it means, simply, *remainder, remnant*.

Assiduous application to a task is *diligent, attentive* application; that is, one *sets himself* to the task (as is a changed form of *sed*, meaning *to*).

Sedulous is used interchangeably with *assiduous*. *Persevering, laborious* are also synonyms. (*Syn* means *same*, as in *synthetic*; *nym* is a changed form of *nomen, name*; therefore, *synonym* is "same name"; that is, a word of the same meaning.)

Subsidies are moneys granted to companies for their maintenance. We hear the phrase, *subsidiary companies*.

Now, in finding a way to remember that *supersede* has *sede*, you have learned a number of new words.

NEXT WEEK: "Cede" and Others

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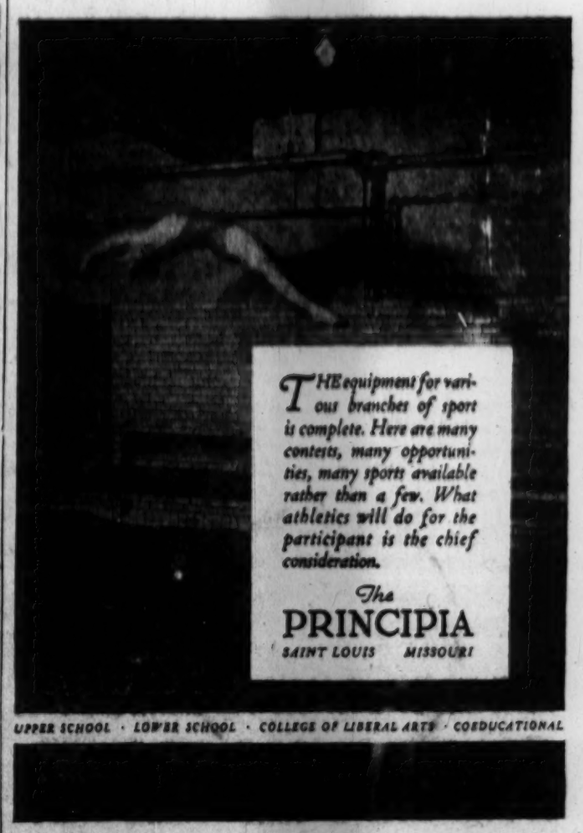

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The Children's Page

Herbie's Trip and What He Discovered

By F. ELLIS SHELBY

HERBIE fairly whooped for joy when his mother read him the letter from Grandma Martin, inviting them to drive up to New England that summer.

"It will certainly be a great adventure for you, my son," said his mother, "for you've never been outside of Texas before."

"No, and we'll go through ever-so many states! Oh boy!"

"About 20," his mother told him, smiling at his excitement. "I'll get you a road map."

"I sure wish now I'd paid more attention to my geography lessons!" he owned reluctantly, as he ran off to share the great news.

A Texas ranch is a great place for any boy to grow up on. There are horses to ride, rabbits to chase, and big county schools which the children for miles around attend, coming on horseback or in the school bus from their scattered homes.

And such homes! They actually remind one who sees them for the first time of castles. They are built so spaciously and each one set back from the road upon its own hill.

"Grandma lives in Boston, doesn't she?" asked Herbie.

"On a farm just outside the city," said his mother.

"Oh pshaw!" exclaimed Herbie, "That won't be much of a change—if it's a farm!"

How his mother's eyes twinkled when she heard that! "Just you wait and see, Buddy boy! All the farms in the United States are not like our ranches—with square miles of hill, and woods, and creek bottom, all sketchily fenced in for cattle and sheep to roam in."

So the two of them bid Daddy good-by and set out at the end of June. And they had not reached the northern boundary of Texas before Herbie began to notice a change. "Why look!" he exclaimed, "Their ranches are mostly divided into nice square fields of corn and cotton, up here!"

"Yes," agreed his mother, "not much like the cattle ranches in the western part of the state, are they?" And it was the same in Oklahoma—broad cultivated fields as far as the eye could see!

A Giant Checkerboard

"Looks like some sort of giants' checkerboard to me!" exclaimed Herbie, turning eagerly from one side of the road to the other.

They took the highway that led across the southeastern corner of Kansas, and on into Missouri. Here the level prairies were "most as big as the Gulf"—so Herbie declared. And on every side the broad acres of wheat and corn rippled in waves like a real sea—with apple orchards and gorgeous green alfalfa fields, like islands here and there.

"So Grandma's farm will be like these, will it?" inquired Herbie alertly, "all square fields and straight wire fences?"

"Wait and see!" warned his mother once again, with a knowing smile.

When they came to the Mississippi River, Herbie said, "Aren't we nearly at Grandma's now?"

"Just a little more than half way!" his mother corrected. And she showed him on the road map, where their route lay now through Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

"Three more states!" said Herbie. And more miles of farms lined their road all that day. "More corn and oats than anything else," he observed. "Lots of potatoes and beets too, and see how many red clover fields!"

"Yes. It is too hot for clover in Texas. It is much more rolling than the western plains, isn't it?" Mother was enjoying the unusual landscape as much as her son.

That night they stopped at Pittsburgh. "Now we're in Pennsylvania, aren't we?" asked Herbie.

"Yes, and tomorrow we cross the mountains."

They were already on the highway as the sun rose in splendor over those peaks next day.

"Now we'll surely be coming to some real ranches again!" thought Herbie; but the tops were broad plateaus, more or less level, and the farming still much like that in Ohio.

Herbie's attention was soon attracted by a large strange-looking building. "Why, why mother," he began, "is that a church? Or a club house? Or what?"

This unusual structure had a lower story built of stone and a huge upper story of frame-work, overhanging the lower. There were three pointed cupolas adorning the roof and rows of narrow shuttered windows. "Look, mother!" he shouted as they passed in front of it, "There's a roadway built right up into the middle of it!"

"Goosie!" laughed his mother, "That is a typical Pennsylvania b-a-r-n. Don't you see the cows munching hay under that overhanging shed which the upper story makes? Look, now we're coming to another!"

"Barns!" repeated the boy in surprise. "Well, I'll say they are magnificent ones!"

Then his mother reminded him of the long cold northern winters when the stock cannot stay out-of-doors.

"It's fortunate the winters down home are so mild!" said Herbie. And then thoughtfully after a moment: "The climate, then, is one thing that makes the different kinds of farming, isn't it?"

"Right you are!" said his mother. And they both laughed to think of Daddy's trying to build a barn for his 800 head of sheep—not to mention their cows and a herd of goats.

As they wound their way through the Catskills and up into New York State, next day, Herbie said: "Seems strange to me, mother, that New York and Pennsylvania don't use their 'hill country' at least for ranches." For he hadn't seen a goat or a sheep.

"I wonder myself," his mother agreed. "Goats would surely love this!" And then she added: "You must write and tell Daddy about all the kinds of farms we've seen in the different states."

"I'm going to. But I do wish you'd tell me which kind Grandma has." Herbie coaxed.

"You'll soon see now!" laughed his mother. "We should reach Grandma's by tomorrow afternoon."

Another Surprise

"Look, look!" cried Herbie, soon after they struck the highway next day. "There's a farmer who has picked up all the rocks lying in his field and built a nice stone fence around it. And another!" he cried as the car sped along through Connecticut.

"Everybody's doing it!" chimed in his mother with a broad smile. "I told you to wait and see, didn't I?"

"I'd call most of their fields just garden patches," Herbie told his mother, "and I know Daddy would say a pasture like any of these was only a cow pen, wouldn't he?"

"Probably some of the owners of these farms," mother went on, "have their business in the city nearest. And the 'farm' is just simply their residence. See?"

Herbie was learning many things. "Besides, in New England, they're making shoes, and cloth, and yarn and blankets out of Texas cotton and hides and wool," mother explained. "We have very, very few factories down in our State, you know!"

"Oh, so that's the way of it!" Herbie began to think some big thoughts. "And really, then, the whole United States is just like a large family working together, isn't it?"

But before his mother could reply, he caught sight of a man picking strawberries. "Look there on your side, mother, what wonderful strawberries!" Herbie's eyes were shining. "And will you look at his stone walls—he's used great big rocks!"

"Yes, we're very close to the coast, here," explained his mother, "and great boulders like those lie around everywhere. A farmer has to clear every little patch he plants. It's very fertile though."

They were now directly opposite the place with the strawberry patch. "They have one of those fine old shingle houses," observed Herbie, "with the blue shutters!" He was so engrossed that he scarcely noticed his mother had slowed down almost to a standstill while he was looking.

"Suppose we turn in?" she said —to Herbie's complete amazement.

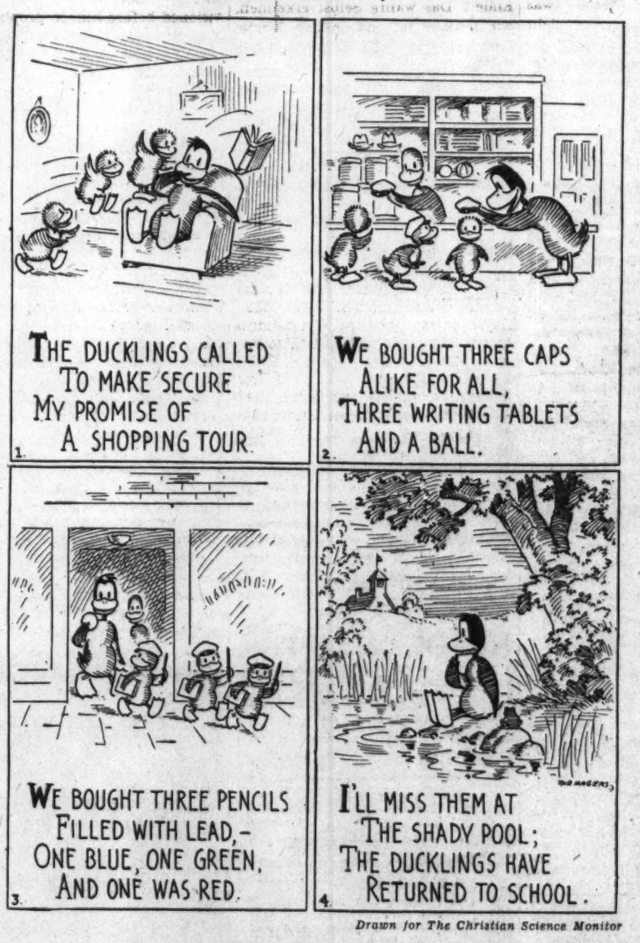
"Why is—is this Grandma's?" Herbie fairly shouted in his surprise! And then, even before the car stopped, he caught sight of his own dear Grandma, sitting on the porch. And when the strawberry picker, hearing their auto, raised his head, there, if it wasn't his Uncle Dick!

HELPING MOTHER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—J. C. Allen from Ewing Galloway

This Little Lass Finds Helping Mother Great Fun. At the Same Time She Is Learning How to Cook, and Hopes to Make a Cake All by Herself Some Day Soon.

The Adventures of Waddles


THE DUCKLINGS CALLED TO MAKE SECURE MY PROMISE OF A SHOPPING TOUR.
1.
WE BOUGHT THREE CAPS ALIKE FOR ALL, THREE WRITING TABLETS AND A BALL.
2.
WE BOUGHT THREE PENCILS FILLED WITH LEAD,— ONE BLUE, ONE GREEN, AND ONE WAS RED.
3.
I'LL MISS THEM AT THE SHADY POOL; THE DUCKLINGS HAVE RETURNED TO SCHOOL.
4.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Barrel Stave Hammock

ONE of the things Jane liked best about spending her vacation with her grandfather and grandmother in the country was the way they provided things for her from what grandfather called the "odds and ends" about the farm.

One day, grandfather was standing in front of Jane's summer tent in the wooded yard. He looked at two trees spaced a few feet apart.

"These two trees would be an ideal place for a hammock, Jane. They are just far enough apart and it's so shady between the trees. Come. We'll have a hammock here in no time."

Jane followed grandfather happily. Of course, she could sit in the nice porch swing on grandfather's porch, but to have a hammock in front of her tent would be nice indeed. Then, too, it would be such fun to see her grandfather build the hammock.

First, grandfather found two barrels and removed the hoops. He bored a hole in either end of each stave with a tool he called a "brace and bit." It was not so easy to find the wire but grandfather managed to find it and threaded the staves. There was a long length of wire left over at either end which grandfather wound around the trees after placing boards to protect them. Grandmother furnished Jane with substantial outdoor cushions.

It was quite a nice hammock that grandfather had made from "odds and ends" and Jane enjoyed it so much that when she went back home in the late summer she bought a hammock at the store, and her father hung it in the yard for her.

The first evening Jane and Betty sat in it and sewed doll dresses. Jane told Betty about the barrel stave hammock in the country where she had spent so many happy summer hours. Jane was sure it would be there when she went back to visit grandfather next summer.

Golden Gloves

By VIAHNELT S. MARTIN

ISABEL KEZIA watched Auntie Jean Howlett put on a new pair of white kid gloves. How carefully she worked at each finger that it might be smooth and straight and just right! Once Auntie Jean smiled at her with a far-away look in her eyes but she didn't say anything just then.

"I wish I had a lovely new pair of gloves," said Isabel Kezia, wistfully. "I do wish I had!"

"How would like to have a pair of *golden* gloves? I was just thinking of the first pair of gloves I had —and how I earned them."

"Oh, I'd love to have 'golden gloves,'" said Isabel, clapping her hands. "Maybe I could earn a pair, too?" She waited for the story that she knew was coming.

"When I was a little girl," Auntie Jean began, "I was very fond of having my own way." She looked mischievously at Isabel Kezia whose cheeks turned a bit redder, and then she went on.

"So one day I was very unhappy. And I thought everybody else was horrid . . . when all the time the whole trouble was right in my own heart—and I didn't know it."

Auntie Jean was "the happiest person in the world" her small neice thought now, as she looked at Auntie Jean's loving face, with its smiling blue eyes and pretty soft wavy hair. "Everybody loves you now," she said.

Auntie Jean smiled. "Anyway I have really tried to keep my golden gloves on, no matter what I have had to do, or where I have been," she said.

Isabel Kezia stared very hard. How could anybody "keep golden gloves on" all the time?

"Grandmother Kezia called me to her that day, the day I was so unhappy, and she taught me how to wear the golden gloves. Just like this":

And the next thing Isabel Kezia knew she was doing exactly as Auntie Jean had been doing, putting on gloves, only *her* gloves were golden ones which nobody but herself could see because they were invisible.

"It's really more fun, you know, to have invisible ones because people can't see them, and they don't know about them, and it's all very mysterious."

Now just like every other little girl, and boy too, Isabel Kezia loved to play "makebelieve," and she loved to be mysterious and have secrets. So for some days she went about *very* mysteriously, with a "s-s-s-h! look" about her that made the grownups in the house very curious but not one word would she tell—except that she and Auntie Jean had a secret.

Very mysterious things happened. Isabel Kezia would scowl about something, and then all of a sudden she would rub her hands together, and the scowl would disappear, and her own sunny smile take its place. Then, too, she would do loving little thoughtful things for just anybody who was "handy," just for the fun of doing them, and would seem to feel very well repaid. In fact, Isabel Kezia was "unfolding like a rose" her daddy said one day.

"It's hard to keep it secret, about the golden gloves, Auntie Jean," she said, "but oh, I have been so much happier since I have worn them all of the time—*most* of the time," she corrected herself honestly.

"Well, share your secret with Helen, if you like," said Auntie Jean, and Isabel Kezia ran off eagerly.

"You see, you just pretend you're putting on a pair of beautiful golden gloves, all shiny and lovely," she explained to Helen. "And each finger has a word-name. The buttons, too. And this is the way you put the gloves on."

Isabel Kezia stroked each finger of her left hand. "'Do Unto Others As You,'" she said, slowly, and then she pretended to clasp the glove. "The button is 'Would'—then you begin with the other hand. That 'They Should Do Unto'—" and she pretended to snap the second button on the right hand.

"'You.' There! Ten fingers and two buttons: that's the 12 words. And if you forget and say an unkind thing, or think an unkind thought, you are 'spotting' your gloves and you have to rub the spot right out with a corrected thought and word. Do you see?"

And Helen did. Do you?

The Mail Bag

Waterbury, Connnecticut

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have thought of writing before.

I attend the Christian Science Sunday School. I like very much to read the Monitor, especially the Mail Bag and Children's Page.

We have a canary named Dicky. His songs are very beautiful and he sings quite often. There is a tame squirrel that comes around our house and we have a delightful time feeding him. He loves nuts, especially butternuts. He buries them unless we crack them. Sometimes I wonder if he finds all the nuts he buries, because they are in so many different places.

I have a brother, 9 years old, and a baby sister, 16 months old. I enjoy taking care of her and like to take her riding in her carriage.

I belong to the Girl Scouts and enjoy it very much. I am interested in swimming, skating and tennis and other athletics and dramatics and reading.

I would like to correspond with girls about my age in all parts of the world. I am 12 years old and I am going into the eighth grade.

Dorothy L.

Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, and I am writing in the hope that some English wirl will write to me and send me one of their stamps. I am a 10-year-old girl and am a stamp collector. I like the Children's Page very much, especially the stories and poems, and Snubs. I have a sister and brother, also two pets; one is a bird and the other is a rabbit. With love to you all,

Betty June G.

Ashington, Northumberland, England

Dear Editor:

I am very thankful for the Children's Page. I like to read the Mail Bag and Snubs. During the summer holidays I spent a day in the Cheviot Hills. I went down in a car. I live three miles from the sea and often go down to the seaside and get rides in a motor boat. I am 10 years of age.

Robert M.

When the School Bell Rang

"I CAN scarcely wait," said the red pencil.

"Nor I," murmured the pencil box.

"Vacations are very nice," declared a penholder, "at first."

"'At first' is correct," agreed the ink eraser, "but we school helpers grow tired of them."

"We do indeed," replied the school bag, and added in happy anticipation, "this will be my third year in school."

A boy and a girl came into the room just then, but they were talking so excitedly that they failed to catch even a single word that was being said by the school helpers.

"I never dreamed that Uncle Mack would bring us a present," the boy was saying.

"Nor I," answered the girl, "but wasn't it a lovely one?"

"Couldn't have been nicer," agreed the boy.

"No wonder he wrote to us to be sure to let him know what grades we would be in," smiled the girl. The school helpers put on their listening caps at this. The conversation promised to be interesting.

"That's why he brought everything that we shall need for this year," she continued "Water colors for you, and a splendid big box of crayolas for me, and—"

"Yes, and an eversharp for you, and a fountain pen for me," added the boy.

"And a book bag for me, and a book strap for you," enumerated the girl.

Sad News

"Just everything," came floating back, as they went out.

"Everything!" repeated the pencil box sadly. "That means that none of us will go to school this year."

It was unthinkable. The school helpers were so sad that not a word was spoken for days and days. And then something nice happened! The boy and the girl were in the play room once more, this time busily sorting books. Getting ready for school probably, thought each of the helpers. Suddenly the girl looked up. "Do you know what I've been thinking, Stan?" she asked.

"How should I?" laughed the boy. "But I've been doing some thinking too. I don't suppose you could guess what mine's about either."

"Of course not," laughed the girl. Suddenly she clapped her hands. "Maybe we're thinking about the same thing!"

"We might be—if it is about our new school supplies," replied the boy.

"That's it," cried the girl excitedly. "Oh Stan, were you thinking about how much we've got? Here I am, with an eversharp and six new pencils besides three or four good ones left over from last year, two book bags, two pencil boxes, and just worlds of colored crayons."

"I know, Frances," said the boy, "because it is almost the same way with me. Two book straps, more loose-leaf binders than I will ever use, pencils and pens galore, and so on down the line."

A Surprise for Elsie May

"Well," declared Frances quite decidedly, "I'm going to give some of my pencils and crayons, one of my pencil boxes, and a school bag to little Elsie May, who lives across the street. She starts to school this year and she will need them."

The school helpers were all smiling by this time. It seemed that some of them were to go to school after all. Hurrah!

"Good idea, Sis," commented Stan. "Well, a boy I know hasn't any Uncle Mack to bring him nice presents. In fact, he seems to have a pretty hard time getting the things he needs himself. Some of these extras of mine would be a big help to him, and I'm going to see that he gets them."

And that is why, when the school bell rang the first morning of the new term, not only were all the boys and girls back in their places once more, but Stan's and Frances's old school helpers were there too!

Children's Book Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bournemouth, Eng.

IF YOU are a boy or a girl and happen to live in or near Bournemouth, you will find a delightful Book Club awaiting you, where you can sit for as long as you like and read all the jolliest and best kinds of books, or borrow them to take home.

Miss May Fenwick, who runs the club, seems to know exactly what boys and girls like, and realizing that there are times when they might prefer to do something with their fingers, she invites them to bring their own handwork, or to amuse themselves with sewing cards, sets of paper-weaving, etc., provided they do not disturb those who are reading.

If you are very small, and Nanny has a big round of shopping before her, you can be "parked" in the club for an hour or two. You will find a set of tiny chairs specially made to fit you, with backs of different colors—orange, blue, and mauve—set round a square green table just the very right height, and here you can play with the jigsaw puzzles Miss Fenwick keeps for the youngest members.

On the ground are placed a number of small felt mats with a variety of gay borders, on which the children sit during "story time," because, as everyone knows, it is fun to sit right on the floor when being told a story.

Story time is a lovely idea, and is arranged for those under seven, and for those between 7 and 10, when simple tales such as children love are told or read. Sometimes the tales are about flowers, or animals, or stars, and whenever possible they are illustrated with pictures. Often, when the story is finished, the small members ask to be allowed to act it through, or else to tell it again themselves.

When the members want to know anything, they come to Miss Fenwick. Not long ago a little girl of seven opened the door and asked if she could tell her all about the Gulf Stream. Together they looked it up in the Children's Encyclopedia and found the subject very interesting.

"The children and I have been talking over all kinds of holiday ideas," Miss Fenwick said, "and we think it would be a good plan to collect rare wild flowers and bring them to the club to find out their names and natures. We also think it would be nice to start our own little magazine, with articles and pictures of interesting things and places, and with good news items of our experiences."

Out in the Sun

No matter what your needs may be for sports clothing and supplies, you are almost certain to find that they can be supplied by advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor.

The stores represented in the Monitor desire to serve you well. Their stocks are replete with the quality products you like to buy. They are happy to have you identify yourself as a Monitor reader each time you make a purchase.

The Home Forum

The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

FEW of us have the will or the ability to look beneath the surface of familiar things, familiar emotions. Nicholas was happiest when at this very job. The underside of the commonplace delighted him. It was not the bizarre nor the exotic that interested him so much as the homely and the supposedly well-known. And that is why, I believe, that I could take up the Notebooks again and again. They were always giving me a glimpse of Nicholas extracting the unfamiliar from the familiar, quite unself-consciously. I liked the pages, too, because there was no pose-for-publication about them; they were the real Nicholas. In the coming extract one can hear the man talking to himself:

"July 13. In camp. The heat continues and much power to it! We Northerners look forward to at least one good baking a year. A man who has soaked for several months in zero can endure clear flame for a day or two and enjoy it. Even that wouldn't bring the frost clear out. It's in the bone. I believe the true homesickness for me would be to live where I could never be cold, never hear the light-footed drumming of the sleet in October, the swish of the first great snow around Thanksgiving. But since I love the cold, I can love the heat, too. Give me extremes, in their seasons.

"Last night I slept under the stars, as the saying is, although over the stars seems equally accurate. Isn't it more impressive to imagine oneself peering down into the infinite pool of nothing below one, with only a thread of terrestrial gravity to prevent a lurching downward into the nest of Pleiades? How do the people who grow giddy at a precipice ever face an evening's walk above such abysses?

"Since I am unaccustomed to a light in my bedroom, it is small wonder that I dozed rather than slept; for, in addition to some attendant fireflies, I had a small moon, a few shafts of pale northern lights, a million or so of stars, and even the pulsing reflection from lightning far to the south. It seemed rather an extravagant illumination for one man. Fortunately I had crawled under my blanket without plans. Wakefulness did not matter. I had no raveled sleeve of care to knit up, having left it at the office. I gave sleep no orders, leaving her to her own devices, an attitude that she appreciates. Whiffs of freshness rose from the lake. There were strange sounds in the forest. Overhead—heaven was really more comfortable overhead—extended the greatest chart of all. It was a marvel of comfort, lying there with nothing to do but receive the night.

"By this time I should grow accustomed to my annual discovery that time is all of a piece, made before watches, or even calendars. At home, routine cuts time into strips. Day and night paint alternate stripes upon it. I wake and say it is another day. Memory, stepping backward over the darkness, recalling nothing of what lay between, serves to accentuate the discontinuity. Memory actually aids us to forget.

"But a sleepless night recovers the majesty of the great river for me. Eternity becomes once more a word not to use lightly.

"In camp I fix my punctualities on a natural scale, allowing myself some of nature's latitude. Nature laughs at punctuality. Spring was three weeks 'late' by our local calculations, which nature holds in derision. And then, with the heat, the strawberries were ten days 'early.' And yet the universe must value punctuality; for, if there is anything dependable, it is the solar system's reliability in keeping an engagement. Suppose we make an appointment with a solar eclipse for a certain minute and second in 1996. Precisely at that minute and second will the curtain be drawn and the lights be turned down. For me reality has firmest foothold on these laws."

Nicholas apparently wrote David, who was soon to visit the camp, that he could leave his classroom punctualities behind. The intimation was conveyed in this disarming poem:

There are no clocks here, David,
only the seasons;
Not hours but colors mark the sun's
slow climb;
By shine and shadow in an ordered
going,
Beauty shows time.

I need no sands imprisoned in an
hour-glass—
The birch buds swell, a flower-stalk
hangs with seed,
A bird drifts south, the eaves at
dawn are silver—
These hours I heed.

The old mirages vanish from the
current
Setting forever westward, and I see
Anew the high and half-forgotten
measures
Of eternity.

There are no clocks in heaven, only
the gradual
Changings from then to now, from
now to new,
There are no minutes, only moments saying,
"This, this is true."

Ten days later David arrived, and the Notebook entries reflected something of the stir of his presence.

"July 27. David came yesterday. I had thought that nothing could improve the summer, but he brought that one bright element lacking to nature. I may believe that my work or my play or my entrancement with the scene are my interests. But let a companion arrive, smile, shake my hand, and begin to talk, and I know that these other interests can be postponed. The world revolves around the heart, let Copernicus train his telescope where he will.

"'Well, Nicholas,' he said, 'I received your poem against watches just in time. I was going to bring you the chapel bell. Some of the freshmen were thoroughly in accord with your ideas and quietly removed it from the tower. You didn't know that you had so many disciples in our college, did you?'

"'Don't confuse imitators with disciples, David. Besides, at college you need a chapel bell.'

"'If that's a hit, I don't feel it,' said David; 'and while speaking of confusion, let me recur to your poem. I get the first of it. You'd rather live by tree time and bird time than by watches. You rely on catching trains by watching flowers go to seed. In the ideal state, you say, there are no time-tables, no minutes, only moments saying: "This, this is true." But what, may I ask, has truth to do with chronology?'

"'Simply this. We tend to live by stated hours, just as history used to be taught largely by dates. But I should like to remember the past by its convincing moments. Ever so often a man realizes something, probably an old truth, with a new and searing conviction. It lives for him from that moment. That moment, then, I should like to put down and remember, even to the point of celebrating it. Instead of my birthday, I would far rather have a party with candles on the day that I realized that one can't get something for nothing, or that honesty is the sole sensible policy. Do you agree?'

"'We might try it,' said David. 'I wonder how many new and searing convictions I have to celebrate.'

"'There ought to be one for every experience. They don't come by teaching, you know; not by advice or aphorisms.'

"'I suppose that's so,' mused David. 'Even the handwriting on the wall didn't convince Nebuchadnezzar, or whoever it was. He had to go out and eat spinach. But what kinds of experience, Nicholas?'

"'Both kinds,' I told him.

"'Are you a pauper?' he snorted, 'with only two experiences?'

"'I said "both," not "two." Every experience has two faces, the pleasant and the unpleasant. Fame, for example, has its exhilarations and its annoyances. You have confided to me the well-known joys of love, and also its well-known sorrows. Is there anything that does not offer a double experience, a convincing moment of triumphant happiness or crushing despair? One man is greater than another largely because his convictions exceed that other's in their number, quality and intensity—always granting that he makes use of them.'

"'I prefer to be convinced by pleasure,' said David.

"'But you will probably agree that, if you can view both sides of a coin, you will know more about it. Allow me to tender you another poem which I made up yesterday on this very subject:

One virtue lives in joy,
Another rests with grief;
One swells the blossom on the tree,
The other frosts the leaf.

Yet grief one virtue has
That joy's can never suit—
The petaled blooms festoon the
bough,
'Tis frost reveals the fruit.'"

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

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The Color of Old New Orleans

Latin taste has moulded the form and decreed the decorations of all the old buildings of the "Vieux Carré," or old part of the city. In some of the streets you almost imagine yourself in Seville, Naples, old Paris, or Habana. The Spanish settlers imposed on the architecture their feeling that a house, like a family, should present to the world a quiet, impassive front, with just a glimpse through a well-balanced archway of a patio filled with fig trees and flowers where the real family life was lived. But the fine hand of our French ancestors is equally apparent. With their greater love of the graceful, they have added balconies with wrought-iron railings, hand-forged by Negro slaves, from wonderful designs, carried in their masters' hearts from their beloved France.

The Spanish contributed their love of bright colors, and for a hundred years or more these houses have been painted in alternating coats of pink, soft green, orange, blue, red, each coat fading soon in the severe sunlight, and being overlaid with some new color, until now, due to the continued assaults of the elements, many colors show through, giving a vividly varied but harmonious tone to the old walls that would make a painter's left hand itch for his palette and his right for a brush.

Then there are the market-places from whose cool, dark depths you can look out into the brilliant sunshine at the Rembrandt-lighted figures of the hucksters in picturesque groups near the curb, semi-silhouetted against the façades of the lovely old houses across the street—the fruit-stalls with the patches of sunlight livening the mingled colors of the fruit—the wagons backed up to the curb, loaded with carrots in color and orange-like distilled sunshine, and with tops so fresh and green that you were sure each carrot must have had a separate bath before it was loaded—the haggling housewife, market-basket on arm—the old, old Negro mammy who still continues to wear a "tignon" or Madras handkerchief of many faded colors.

For those who must look upon water to really live, there's the broad Mississippi, with one whole bank topped with warehouses and lined with ships of every kind, square-riggers with their interesting tangle of cross-yards and rigging, ocean-going steamers in camouflage colors, even the old-time Mississippi steamboat still with its clumsy stern paddle-wheel. . . .

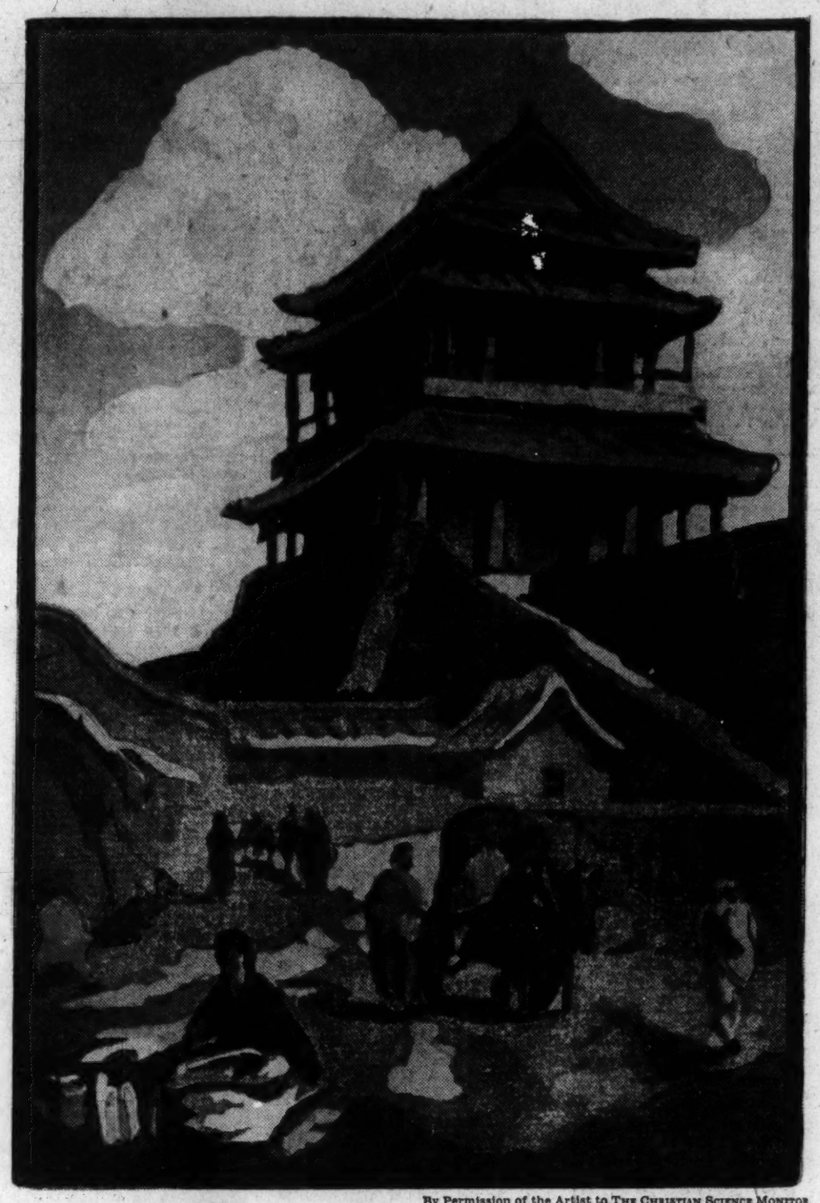
Few of the lovely old buildings have yet been destroyed. There is still time, not much, but sufficient, for the right American artist, with sympathy in his touch and reverence in his heart, to preserve for future generations the full flavor and charm, the fascination and color of old New Orleans—From "The Charm of Old New Orleans," by EDWARD LAROCQUE TINKER, in *Scribner's*, (1919.)

Ruined Castle for Sale

Let us return to the acquisition of Allington Castle, one of the most determining adventures in our lives. We were then living in Kensington in an old country house which had been caught up and engulfed in out-spreading London. It had a delightful garden and other conveniences, and, as a house, it was the joy of our lives. It had often changed hands, and the ninety-nine year lease had been transferred from tenant to tenant. It contained some curious provisions. We bound ourselves not to let our cows wander into the lane, and we were to prevent the public from acquiring a right-of-way across our field. There were other such provisions, which I forget, singularly inapplicable any longer to a house within two hundred yards of the High Street Kensington Underground Station.

We were devoted to that house and expected to end our days there, but it is always the unforeseen that happens, at least to us. The suggestion was made that a good way to provide objects for our motor drives would be to advertise for orders to view old houses which might be for sale. An advertisement was accordingly inserted in The Times to that effect. The only immediate answers were two: one from an agent who had a "castellated mansion" for sale, which, he assured me, was suitable for a Hydro; the other was of a castle, mainly in ruins, but so attractively described that we could scarcely believe the description to be more than a dream. It was situated thirty-four miles from London, and not far from the house where I was born. It was almost as exciting as the Giorgiones.

Neither of us will ever forget the lovely June morning when we set forth to visit this faery castle on our way to Brighton. The approach, after it quitted the London-Folkestone road, led through hop-gardens and quarries of Kentish rag. It passed a little country church, but then plunged into a mess of tarpavement factory and the like industrial disfigurements. No sign of any castle could be seen (though we were evidently close up to the Medway) till we turned a corner, and there it was near at hand! Its walls and five visible towers were buried in ivy. Most of its moat had been filled in, but its reflection lay upon the calm surface of the remaining fragment. The first of its two small courtyards was entered under the massive arch of an imposing thirteenth century gatehouse. There was a Tudor archway beyond, leading to a smaller yard, and there was a porch in like style away in one corner. All else was of the thirteenth century. The walls, where free from ivy, seemed in good condition, but there were neither floors nor roofs. Everywhere roses were in full bloom; they ramped over the ruins and formed high hedges where inner walls had been. The beauty of it all was entrancing. It took our breath away, and for a moment we were speechless. Then we both gasped out: "Of course we must have it."—LORD CONWAY OF ALLINGTON, in "Episodes in a Varied Life." (London: Country Life, Ltd.).



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Chi Hua Gate, Peking: From a Color Print (lino-cut) by Katherine Jowett

THE Chi Hua Gate, known as the Chao Yang Gate, was for many years the only gate in the east wall of the city of Peking and is one of the most massive and important of all the gates. All the tribute from the province, which was stored inside the Tartar city, flowed through the Chi Hua Gate. The road from the gate was the highway along which traveled a never-ceasing stream of officials and of people from the South. It was along this road, linking up Tientsin and the country beyond with the great city, that the representatives of foreign countries journeyed to take up their posts in the capital. The splendid approaches to the city and the capacious rest houses by the way, now unfortunately in decay, testify to the grandeur and importance of this main approach to the seat of government. On more than one occasion, alien troops have fought their way along the road from Tientsin and entered the city by way of the Chi Hua Gate.

The classical name of the gate, Chao Yang Gate, means "greeting the dawn." The first rays of the rising sun gild the massive towers of the gate, whose face is toward the orb of day as it emerges over the rim of the horizon.

This block by Mrs. Jowett represents the inner gate and is drawn from inside the wall of the city. All the gates of Peking are double. There is the structure in the wall itself and a further gate, thrown out in the form of a bastion and so arranged that, if the outer structure fell, the attacking party would be subject to fire on three sides from the main gate and its encircling walls. These gates were built long before the invention of guns and, as they were subject only to the primitive attacks by bow and arrow, stone-throwing engines and fire balls discharged from catapults, they were practically impregnable. As a rule, they could only be taken as the result of treachery from within.

Great importance was attached to the Chi Hua Gate, because it was the terminal—together with Tungchow, a city about twenty miles distant and the lower water port of the Grand Canal—of the famous Grand Canal, which has its start at Hangchow and provided a safe line of communication for tribute and other goods from the South during troublous times when the coast route was hazardous. Officials making their way to the capital from the South generally embarked on junks at Tientsin and floated up the Grand Canal to Tungchow, from where they journeyed the rest of the way in Peking carts or sedan chairs, entering the city through the Chi Hua Gate.

Mrs. Jowett's print admirably conveys the idea of the massive strength of these walls; but the black and white reproduction fails to convey the added charm of color, the green of the gate roofs seen against an azure sky, the blue-clothed coolies with just a touch of scarlet showing in the figure on the right.

Zinnias

Flat, round wheels of color
Turning in the wind,
Each separate convolution edged
with flame;
Under the trees, along the garden
wall,
Bright, round disks suspended in the
sunny air.
Each with its circle of shadow
Flat upon the ground.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG.

„Nicht von dieser Welt"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

CHRISTUS JESUS antwortete, als Pilatus ihn fragte, was er sei: „Mein Reich ist nicht von dieser Welt". Der menschliche Sinn hat jedoch die Bedeutung der dieser Antwort zugrunde liegenden allumfassenden Wahrheit nicht völlig erfaßt. Da Jesus den Weg zur Erlösung von menschlichem Elend wies und weist, ist es ungemein wichtig, daß die Menschen verstehen lernen, was er meinte, damit sie seinem Beispiel folgen können.

Christus Jesus erkannte Gott als Vater, als den Geist—das All. Und er verstand seine Beziehung zu Gott als die unsterbliche Einheit von Sohn und Vater. Der biblische Bericht über seine heilende Kraft zeigt, was er auf Grund dieser Erkenntnis des wahren Seins durch Vergegenwärtigung der Oberhoheit des Geistes und seines eigenen geistigen Selbst vollbringen konnte. Zu denen, die zu ihm kamen, aber nichts von ihrem geistigen Erbe wußten, sprach Jesus mit göttlicher heilender Machtbefugnis, wie im Falle des Mannes mit der verdorrten Hand, zu dem er sagte: „Strecke deine Hand aus!" Und laut Bericht „streckte er sie aus; und sie ward ihm wieder gesund gleich wie die andere".

Jesus anerkannte den Nutzen regelnder Gesetze und lebte in Übereinstimmung mit ihnen; aber er sah, daß unrechtmäßig angemaßte, von Gott getrennte Macht unwirklich und zeitlich ist. Kraft seiner Geistigkeit konnte er die Anmaßungen der Weltlichkeit durchschauen und aus seiner wahren Auffassung von Herrschaft und Treue gegen Gott als der einzigen Macht zu Pilatus, einem Vertreter römischer Obrigkeit, sagen: „Du hättest keine Macht über mich, wenn sie dir nicht wäre von obenherab gegeben". Er hätte sich von dem Schauplatz des Kampfs mit seinen Bedrückern zurückziehen und Ruhe und Behagen in seinem geistigen Verständnis und Betrachten suchen können; aber um der ihn beseelenden göttlichen Absicht willen war er treu und blieb auf seinem Posten, bis er sein Werk für die Menschheit vollbracht hatte.

Jesus machte klar, daß wir seinem Beispiel folgen müssen, wodurch wir auf die rechten Wege zur Erlösung von allem Irrtum geführt werden. Gehorsam gegen die höchste Macht, das göttliche Prinzip, fordert von uns, daß wir es ablehnen, an die Wirklichkeit falscher Anmaßungen des Bösen zu glauben, und daß wir unsere Treue gegen die Wahrheit beweisen, indem wir Gott in wahren geistigen Eigenschaften widerspiegeln und rechte Bestrebungen zur Höherhebung der regelnden Gesetze der Gesellschaftsordnung rege unterstützen.

Was Jesus von der göttlichen Obrigkeit, die „nicht von dieser Welt" ist, wußte und bewies, wurde schon vor ihm in der weissagenden Versicherung erschaut, daß der Christus, die Wahrheit, zum menschlichen Bewußtsein kommen werde. Jesaja sagte die Aufrichtung des Reiches der Wahrheit voraus mit den Worten: „Die Herrschaft ist auf seiner Schulter; und er heißt Wunderbar, Rat, Kraft, Held, Ewig-Vater, Friedefürst; auf daß seine Herrschaft groß werde und des Friedens kein Ende". Das wahre Selbst erkennen, wie Jesus es tat und uns tun lehrte, heißt erkennen, daß Gottes Kinder nur Gott untertan sind. Wer wahr denkt, überwindet durch geistiges Sehen und Verstehen falschen Glauben, die „sterbliche Unwissenheit über Geist", die, wie Mary Baker Eddy sagt, „nur dem Verständnis der göttlichen Wissenschaft weicht, dem Verständnis, durch welches wir in das Reich der Wahrheit auf Erden eingehen, und durch welches wir begreifen lernen, daß Geist unendlich und allerhaben ist" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 280, 281). Durch dieses geistige Verständnis erkennt man die göttliche Bestimmung für alle, und durch rechtes Denken trägt man zur Erfüllung dieser Bestimmung bei, wenn man auf dem Posten, wo man seinen Beweis geistiger Herrschaft zu erbringen hat, treu aushält.

Oft mag man in Anfechtung denken, es wäre besser und leichter, die unmittelbar vor einem liegende Pflicht zu verlassen und eine andere Stellung zu suchen. Eine Änderung kann unter Umständen das Ergebnis wahrer Führung sein; aber nur durch Treue in jedem Augenblick können sich rechte Schritte entfalten. Wer sich bemüht, wahre Obrigkeit zu verstehen, kann auf sein Bedürfnis stets die Worte Jesu anwenden: „Mein Reich ist nicht von dieser Welt". Jesus anerkannte nur eine Obrigkeit,—Gott, das Gemüt. Er überwand in der augenblicklichen Lage, was zu überwinden war, und verfolgte den göttlichen Zweck bis zum vollständigen Sieg der Wahrheit über den Irrtum. Mrs. Eddy schreibt über den Erlöser der Welt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 52): „Der Mann ‚voller Schmerzen' verstand am besten die Nichtigkeit des materiellen Lebens und der materiellen Intelligenz, sowie die mächtige Tatsächlichkeit des allumfassenden Gottes, des Guten. Das waren die beiden Kardinalpunkte des Gemüts-Heilens oder der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die ihn mit Liebe wappneten".

Es kann kein anderes dauerndes Heilmittel für die Leiden der Welt geben als das Verständnis jener wahren Obrigkeit, die „nicht von dieser Welt" ist,—das Erkennen der Nichtsheit materieller Intelligenz und der Allheit Gottes. Viele Menschen finden diesen wahren Weg zur Erlösung, die die Heilung von Mißklang aller Art in sich schließt. Es ist nicht zu viel erhofft, daß im Laufe der Zeit die ganze Welt sich von ihren Leiden abwenden wird, um Gott zu suchen und von seinem Christus, wie er in der Christlichen Wissenschaft geoffenbart ist, zu lernen, daß es nur eine wirkliche Obrigkeit gibt, die „nicht von dieser Welt", aber gegenwärtig, geistig und harmonisch ist. Der Prophet verkündigte Gottes Gebot: „Wendet euch zu mir, so werdet ihr selig, aller Welt Enden; denn ich bin Gott, und keiner mehr".

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"Not of this world"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN questioned by Pilate concerning his status, Christ Jesus said, "My kingdom is not of this world." The human mind, however, has not fully grasped the significance of the universal truth underlying his reply. Since he was and is the Way-shower of salvation from human woes, it is vastly important that men should learn his meaning and so be able to follow his example.

Christ Jesus recognized God as Father, as Spirit—All. And he understood his own relationship to God as that of Son in immortal unity with the Father. The Scriptural record of his healing power shows what this recognition of true being enabled him to do through realization of the supremacy of Spirit and of his own spiritual selfhood. To those who sought him, but who were ignorant of their spiritual heritage, Jesus spoke with divine, healing authority, as in the case of the man with the withered hand to whom he said, "Stretch forth thine hand;" and it is recorded that "he stretched it forth; and it was restored whole, like as the other."

Jesus recognized the usefulness of regulatory laws and conformed his conduct to them; but he saw the unreal and temporal nature of falsely assumed authority apart from God. His spirituality enabled him to read the pretensions of materialism, and in his true sense of dominion and allegiance to God, as the only power, to say to Pilate, a representative of Roman authority, "Thou couldest have no power at all against me, except it were given thee from above." He might have withdrawn from the scenes of conflict with oppressors and sought quiet and comfort in his individual spiritual understanding and contemplation; but because of the divine purpose which inspired him he was faithful and remained at his post until he had accomplished his work for mankind.

Jesus made it clear that we must follow his example; and in doing so we shall be led in right ways toward salvation from all error. Obedience to the supreme authority of divine Principle demands of us that we refuse to believe real any false assumptions of evil, and that we prove our allegiance to Truth by reflecting God in true spiritual qualities, while actively supporting right efforts to lift to higher expression the regulatory laws of organized society.

What Jesus knew and demonstrated of the fact of divine authority, "not of this world," was visioned before him in prophetic assurance of the coming to human consciousness of the Christ, Truth. Isaiah, foretelling the establishing of the kingdom of Truth, said: "The government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end." To recognize true selfhood, as Jesus did and taught us to do, is to see God's children as subject alone to God. Through spiritual vision and understanding the true thinker overcomes false belief, the "mortal ignorance of Spirit," which, Mary Baker Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 280, 281), "yields only to the understanding of divine Science, the understanding by which we enter into the kingdom of Truth on earth and learn that Spirit is infinite and supreme." Through this spiritual understanding one recognizes the divine purpose for all, and through right thinking aids the fulfilling of that purpose, being faithful, at the post where one's own proof of spiritual dominion must be made.

Oftentimes, in the midst of trials one may think it would be better and easier to leave one's post of immediate duty for some other situation. A change may or may not result from true leading; but only through faithfulness each moment can right steps be unfolded. Each one seeking for an understanding of true authority can always apply to his own need Jesus' words, "My kingdom is not of this world." He recognized but one authority, God, Mind; and he accomplished the needed overcoming in the immediate situation, and followed the divine purpose to the complete triumph of Truth over error. Mrs. Eddy says of the world's Saviour (*ibid.*, p. 52): "The 'man of sorrows' best understood the nothingness of material life and intelligence and the mighty actuality of all-inclusive God, good. These were the two cardinal points of Mind-healing, or Christian Science, which armed him with Love."

There can be no permanent remedy for the world's woes but in the understanding of true authority, "not of this world," in seeing the nothingness of material intelligence and the allness of God. Many individuals are finding this true way of salvation, which includes the healing of all manner of discord. It is not too much to hope that the whole world may in due course turn from its sufferings to seek God and to learn of His Christ, as revealed in Christian Science, that there is but one real authority, and that one is "not of this world," but present, spiritual, harmonious. The prophet voiced God's command, "Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

August Garden

(China)

Now with the placid calm of life fulfilled—
Far from the childish passions of the Spring
And free of the early Summer's restless growth—
The August garden lies in vivid peace.

Gone are the eager tulips, frail and slim,
The trembling pink upon the peach tree's bough;
Past are the yearning scents of rose-twined June,
The fragile spires of young delphinium
That fill the mind with wistful memories.

Here in a wealth of sturdy majesty
The dahlias and the zinnias raise their strong
Brave standards; while beneath the harvest moon
The big daturas with their cones of white
Are rampant in a mass of quiet bloom.
The plums hang purple on a heavy branch
Whence clumsy little birds have flown away;
And yellow leaves begin, like rifts of light,
To pierce the thick green bulwarks of the trees
Where now a knowing breeze begins to stir,
Swaying the stubborn sun's intensity.

Thus with the Summer wearing to its edge,
Warm with mature achievement, rich, replete,
Knowing its task well done, its beauty borne,
The August garden lies content—and dreams.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY.

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Book Reviews and Literary News

Musicien Français

Claude Debussy: His Life and Works. by Léon Vallas Translated from the French by Maire and Grace O'Brien. London: Humphrey Milford; New York: Oxford University Press. $5.75.

CLAUDE DEBUSSY, M. Vallas reminds us on his first page, "proudly assumed the name 'musicien français' and bore it as though it were a title of nobility." Certainly the composer's genius was nationalistic. It had conspicuously the Gallic virtues of precision and restraint, in contradistinction to the Germanic qualities of fulsomeness and abandon.

Is there in these characteristics of French art a negative element? M. Vallas himself, a strong partisan of Debussy, makes it clear enough that the Frenchman's entire career was in effect an effort to escape from the influence of Wagner. Thus he brings support to the contention of Mr. Ernest Newman and other critics that Debussy really paid tribute to Wagner by trying to be as unlike him as he could.

Debussy's hostility to Wagnerism, it will be remembered, followed an early passionate devotion to the art of Bayreuth; and even after he had revolted against Wagner he never lost his admiration for "Tristan." M. Vallas distinguishes thus: "His persistent and violent denunciation of Wagner was especially directed against the dramatist or the musician regarded from the point of view of the theater; but not against the musician as such, for he still admired him and was too deeply impregnated by his influence to indulge in a sweeping censure. As a matter of fact, the harmony of Debussy, the anti-Wagnerian, bears a definite resemblance to that of Wagner—if it is not derived from it . . . Thus, in accordance with the inexorable logic of history, Debussy's art—at least in the domain of harmony—could not be said to represent a reaction against Wagnerian influence, but rather, the ultimate stage of that influence."

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Debussy contemplated a "Tristan" of his own, which however he never brought to life. But "Pelléas et Mélisande" is obviously the French "Tristan." In listening to it, have you not felt often the presence of a negative element? Have you not sometimes thought, "Ah, now he's going to cut loose," and then felt the composer put on the brakes, as if he had caught himself just in time? If you have, Debussy's own words will justify you. On the 6th of September, 1893, M. Vallas tells us, Debussy was able to announce triumphantly (to Ernest Chausson) that he was finishing the fourth scene of the fourth act, "Une Fontaine dans le Parc." "But he realized almost immediately that he had boasted too soon. He exercised his keen critical sense upon himself, and was obliged to acknowledge, in a letter dated the 2nd of October, that 'it isn't at all right. It is like a duet by Mr. So and So, or anyone at all. And worst of all, the ghost of old Klingsor, alias R. Wagner, appeared at a turning in one of the bars. So, I tore up the whole thing, and set off in search of some more characteristic compound of phrases, and I tried to be as Pelléas as Mélisande.'"

Even more definite is the evidence of a rough copy of the first (1893) version of an important scene from "Pelléas," to which M. Vallas has had access. "It consists," the author tells us, "of twelve sheets. According to Debussy's invariable habit, the accompaniment is written on three staves with notes in green pencil which indicate the instrumentation These pages correspond to pages 208-15, and 230-42 of the vocal score. At the end of the scene, we find Debussy's serpentine monogram forming his initials, C. A. D., and the date, Sept.-Oct. 93, which corresponds exactly to the dates of his above-mentioned letters to Chausson. Very little of the original sketch was transmitted intact to the final version. Here and there, of course, they have some points in common, though these have been more or less modified. Many elements are entirely different. Portions of Maeterlinck's libretto which was originally utilized were eventually abandoned by the composer. There is no connexion between the suggested instrumentation in the first project and the subsequent orchestration. Even the vocal declamation is almost entirely different. In the 1893 version it is more commonplace, less accurate and exact as regards accentuation and rhythm. The role of Pelléas is written in a higher tessitura . . . "

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Nevertheless, "Pelléas" was more than a negation of "Tristan." Debussy had known all along what he wanted to do. As early as 1889, after his last pilgrimage to Bayreuth, he had said: "I do not feel tempted to imitate what I admire in Wagner. My conception of dramatic art is different. According to mine, music begins where speech fails. Music is intended to convey the inexpressible. I should like her to appear as if emerging from the shadowy regions to which she would from time to time retire. I would have her always discreet."

And when asked what poet would provide him with a suitable libretto, he replied:

"One who will only hint at things, and will thus enable me to graft my thought on his; one who will create characters whose history and abode belong to no particular time or place; one who will not despotically impose set scenes upon me, but will allow me, now and then, to outdo him in artistry and to perfect his work. And he need have no fear! I shall not follow the usual plan of the lyrical drama, in which the music predominates insolently, whilst the poetry is relegated to the background and smothered by elaborate musical trappings. There is too much singing in musical dramas. The characters should sing only when it is worth while, and the pathetic note should be held in reserve The intensity of the expression should vary in degree. At times, it is necessary to paint in monochrome and limit oneself to gray tones. . . . Nothing should retard the progress of the dramatic action: all musical development that is not essential to the text is incorrect. Apart from the fact that any musical development which is at all protracted cannot possibly correspond to the mobile words. . . ."

Truly an astonishing forecast.

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M. Vallas gives interesting details of the other influences that Debussy experienced. Moussorgsky, it is generally understood, was among the strongest of these. But, says M. Vallas, "the influence which is usually ascribed to Moussorgsky is not the one he actually exercised. Superficial observers are apt to lay stress on certain themes or details of instrumental treatment which Debussy unconsciously borrowed from the Russian composer. These are unimportant and negligible coincidences. Moussorgsky's real, deep and beneficial influence was one of de-Wagnerisation."

If Debussy required so much "de-Wagnerization," from others and from himself, it may be said that he differs from other composers of his time in that he saw the need of this liberation and battled to achieve it, whereas they for the most part merely succumbed to it. Debussy remains a great musician, and "Pelléas," like "Tristan" and "Boris," a landmark.

M. Vallas, known to us already by his previous writings on Debussy, notably "The Theories of Claude Debussy, Musicien Français," has here written an authoritative, judicious and readable account of Debussy's career and his compositions. The book contains numerous portraits of the composer, and a list of his works with musical quotations. It does not contain an index.

L. A. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

H. M. TOMLINSON, Whose "The Snows of Helicon" (Harper) Was Reviewed in These Columns Aug. 12.

A Friend to Man

Mr. Pete & Co., by Alice Hegan Rice. New York: D. Appleton-Century Co. $2.

EVER since the appearance, some 30 years ago, of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," Alice Hegan Rice's stories and novels have found a cordial welcome from readers who like their optimistic fiction spiced with a grain of caustic wit. Mrs Rice palpably romanticizes her characters, but she really knows the originals that sat—unawares—to these skillfully retouched portraits, and her insight into them is shrewd, her gift at mimicry far from being Pollyannish.

In "Mr. Pete & Co." both stage and characters are suggestive of the environment in which the incomparable Mrs. Wiggs wrought such wonders. The house that the hero of "Mr. Pete & Co." inherited and made into a fairly happy though far from peaceful home stood on the city dump, and the tenants of its 18 rooms were the kind that one might expect to find in such a place. They were poor, many of them were shiftless and quarrelsome, and some of them were not quite within the law. All of them had a pungent way of talking.

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Mr. Pete's own previous history had been such that with his kindliness and his humility, the life of his new tenants elicited his sympathy rather than his reproach. He had been a homeless wanderer, an outcast, because of a drug habit contracted in childhood. He conquered the habit but not before it had brought him into places the world over where he saw humanity in need of practical help. When he inherited $100 a month and his grandmother's house he transmuted his experiences and his inheritance into that kind of help.

This all sounds very serious and purposeful. As a matter of fact, Mr. Pete is the kind of person who acts from moment to moment, as kindly and helpfully as possible, but without much planning. He is a droll figure with his one drooping eyelid, his straight bang of gray hair, his rumpled clothes, his general appearance of giving way in the middle. And the people he came to live with when he took possession of his very decayed estate were oddments of humanity whose comic side Mrs. Rice generally put uppermost. The incubrious Pilsners, the prim Misses Clark, the not prim enough Miss La Rue and her sportive young brother Milt, Mom Zender who had been a scrubwoman all her married life and was proud of it, the vivid Marlene, her granddaughter, were shrewd, sharp-tongued, sharp-witted folk of the city slums. The Kurtzes were a little different. They were country people who had come to the city to give their oldest son Jasper a chance to study for the ministry, and kept their country ways and decent pride.

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By means of the interest that Jasper Kurtz, the young theolog, his stanch brother Jake, the rowdyish Milt, and even a spoiled young nephew of Mr. Pete, took in pretty, tempestuous Marlene, the story is supplied with a romance.

Mrs. Rice is matter of fact enough, in spite of her fondness for making waste places—literal and metaphorical—blossom with roses, to realize that Mr. Pete could not go on indefinitely pouring money into a bottomless hole, and after seven years of running his house as a cooperative venture in giving and receiving, with the giving done by him and the receiving done by the tenants, he finds that the city has waked up to the need of transforming the dump into a municipal park and is going to buy his house. So, having bettered some of the lives which he touched, Mr. Pete moves on to fresh fields. For many readers he will prove to be a worthy successor of Mrs. Wiggs, Captain June, Lovey Mary and other joy-givers created by Mrs. Rice.

An Ancient Art's Future

Fresco Painting, by Gardner Hale. New York: William Edwin Rudge. $2.50.

IN A time when fresco can be of large social use, this oldest of the painting arts has come to revival. A whole school of fresco painting has arisen in recent years in Mexico, where the walls of public buildings have become panoramas of emergence from peonage into citizenship. For 16 years Gardner Hale painted in true fresco in Italy, France and the United States, and he has left a record of his findings in this book which should be both an inspiration and a means of instruction to artists who are to participate in the growing mural decoration movement.

In America, Mr. Hale believed, lies a future for fresco, when artists as a body put aside pride in technical ignorance and disdain for decorative utility. An opportunity the like of which has not been known since the Renaissance awaits the decorator of public buildings or semipublic institutions. When the full story of Rockefeller Center in New York is told, artistically, there will be astonishment at the unity of the æsthetic program that is there being carried out through a hundred components of mural painting and sculpture. Many other enterprises of the sort will surely be undertaken, with artists, architects and engineers all working in collaboration.

Banks and other large commercial institutions no longer cover their walls with cheap plaster work and the house-painting decoration of another day, but are offering the inviting surfaces to the mural painter. The Century of Progress exposition provided reason for scores of murals. While most of these paintings, like the buildings that contain them, are destined for a brief existence, the important thing is that there should have been opportunity for doing them. Whether or not we care much for their pictorial quality has nothing to do with the fact that they give expression to contemporary ideas. There is need for such expression, for it is out of the things that are sifted by time from what is being done today that future art will be built.

Because Mr. Hale believed that fresco was the most appropriate medium for decorating wall spaces, he has been at pains to define the processes. This painting has for its medium the fresh plaster of the wall itself. There is no admixture with the colors of some added substance such as the oils or gums of oil painting or the egg of tempera. Plaster for this use is a wall coating of lime and sand or cement and sand; not gypsum or plaster of Paris.

Fresco, because of its very nature, is worked upon at the rate of a patch a day of the complete scheme of a composition. The paint penetrates the fresh plaster and becomes incorporated with it, the crystalline surface forming a glaze that fixes the colors. The divisions of the days' work are made to follow the contours of the design, and each day's work is fitted into others as in a picture puzzle. Eminent in its rigorous honesty is the medium, for it requires that the artist find out beforehand what he wants to do. Frescoes, under favorable conditions, may have a life of a thousand years, giving the nearest approach in painting to the permanence of sculpture.

Taking Giotto as the classic practitioner of fresco, Mr. Hale shows him to have been craftsman as well as artist, sparing no pains in preparing his grounds, using a fine, smooth plaster put on smoothly and compressed by expert troweling. Emulators of Giotto were Masaccio, Fra Angelico, Gozzoli, Ghirlandaio and Michelangelo. With Raphael the decline in fresco began with slipshod craftsmanship, having its last flareup in Tiepolo's decorations, and remaining in decadence until its present revival according to the pristine qualities sought by Giotto.

The technique of fresco is here explained in practical detail—the wall, the plaster, colors and grinding, the cartoon, brushes and tools, painting, retouching, use of gold, and methods of removing frescoes for transportation. There is a chapter on the history of fresco, and on its future prospects in the United States as a medium for direct wall decoration and as to its possibility of stimulating other forces in painting, as fresco in the Middle Ages was an inspiration to painters of easel pictures. There are 11 illustrations, including three of Mr Hale's designs and one by José Clemente Orozco, Mexican fresco painter, who wrote the book's preface.

E. C. S.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

End of the Machine Age

IT TAKES you there and it brings you back . . . This is the stock excuse for the existence of the automobile . . . Michael's $2 car (which cost us considerably more) lived up to the slogan . . . It took him to camp and brought him home . . . Credit so much to transportation . . . But the effort was too much . . . Black Beauty has breathed its last and been taken off to the auto graveyard . . . The odd thing is that after 1500 miles of travel, the remains brought $1 more than was originally paid . . . It is true that Black Beauty had been completely reshod and was well curried . . . Still, only those who loved it could have regarded it as beautiful . . . It left a little insurance, too, so it wasn't a complete loss . . . R. I. P.

The difficulty is, Michael doesn't consider the Machine Age ended . . . To him, the episode of Black Beauty was only a dawn . . . He can hardly wait for the next stage and its hero . . . With only a formal gesture of grief over Black Beauty, he focuses his determination on Man o' War . . . This, it appears, is a very superior specimen . . . Though nearly as old as Black Beauty, it is said to be sounder in wind and limb . . . Naturally, it's more expensive . . . We'd have been against it anyhow . . . Scrap the machines, is our idea . . . But it's not Michael's.

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Now if Michael wants Man o' War, he'll have to earn it—such is the edict of the Stern Parents . . . What Michael wants to know is, where are the jobs? . . . "I guess they must be for men and women, not for boys and girls," he reflected the other day . . . Perhaps he will receive encouragement from these words of Mr. Roger W. Babson, in his new book, "Finding a Job" (Revell):

> Let us for a moment or so visualize the conditions facing the people who landed at Plymouth in 1620, remembering that the average age of these people was about that of the college graduate of today. Let us compare now the opportunities of the young people of today with the opportunities of those young people 300 or more years ago. In Massachussetts and even Plymouth today there are hordes of young people of the same age and with vastly superior education walking the streets looking for something to do. Really, when one visualizes the opportunities confronting the young people of today, compared with those of previous generations, it makes one blush with shame. Yet some young person of today might say: "Yes, but those young people of Plymouth colony had unlimited new ground to acquire and cultivate—they had the advantages of being pioneers." To this I reply: "Any young people who want to be pioneers in the same way, or in the same locality, can do so. Similar land to that the Pilgrims tilled can be purchased about Plymouth from $5 to $10 an acre, today. Those who purchase it will have every advantage the Pilgrims had, and a hundred more advantages in addition.

You see how simple it is when you know how.

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But not everybody is as optimistic as Mr. Babson about the opportunities under the New Deal . . . Mr. John Chamberlain, whose "Farewell to Reform" was published a year ago, declines, in his Foreword to a second edition (John Day), to change the "Farewell" of his title to "Auf Wiedersehen" . . . "The era of syndicalism," he declares, "is upon us. The class war is here . . . The 'reforms' of the New Deal will not lead to reform as it is carefully defined in this book; they will not help to maintain freedom of contract, freedom from monopoly, freedom of competition. Rather do they bear out the thesis; they tend to congeal capitalism . . . However we look at it, Franklin D. Roosevelt is caught in the act of gambling on a 'return to prosperity.' And, as the savior of a nation from the vices of capitalism, it may be predicted that he will not be able to stand prosperity. For prosperity is a concomitant, given the psychology of capitalism, of a rising market. And what goes up, as credit is created by the banks, must come down, as credit is withdrawn by the banks. And reformers of capitalism, once they have created the psychology leading to an upturn of the credit cycle, must inevitably change mentally or be replaced at the top by the Coolidges and Hoovers. Reformers cannot stand prosperity."

This is all too deep for us . . . But we can give you one Prosperity Note . . . Six months after its importation from Europe, the magazine Story will become a monthly with its October issue, which according to an American magazine tradition which its publishers have already picked up, will appear Sept. 15 . . . There is a change in price, too . . . As a bi-monthly it cost 50 cents; as a monthly it will cost 25 cents . . . But—the annual subscription rate "will be raised to $3" . . . Perhaps you can figure that one out.

At the Soviet Bar

The Moscow Trial, by A. J. Cummings. London: Gollancz. 10s. 6d. net.
The Moscow Trial, compiled by W. P. Coates. London: The Anglo-Russian Parliamentary Committee. 2s. 6d. net.

NOW that the British and the Soviet Governments have tacitly agreed to let the Moscow trial of six British engineers last April pass into gradual oblivion, following the release of the two engineers who were still held in prison and the withdrawal of the British embargo on Soviet imports, these two books have appeared to preserve for the interested reader the main features of a trial that developed into a first-rate international incident.

Mr. Cummings, who is political editor of the London News Chronicle, was sent by his newspaper to Moscow to report the trial and to try to find out at first hand whether the arrested British citizens were receiving fair treatment. He has set down his impressions in an entertaining, readable book, which reflects vividly the lights and shadows of the Moscow courtroom and conveys some of the author's impressions of contemporary Soviet life.

Mr. Cummings dissents vigorously from the widespread English view that the trial was an out-and-out "frame-up" and expresses the opinion that "allowing for all reasonable objections that can be directed against the form and character of the indictment, I defy any fair-minded person to read it through without acknowledging that the Soviets had produced a *prima facie* case for public inquiry."

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Mr. Cummings's original intention to be scrupulously fair to the Soviet viewpoint was probably strengthened as a result of a sharp tiff, which he describes in some detail, between him and a member of the staff of the British Embassy in Moscow who took exception to one of his dispatches. His description of the physical setting of the courtroom, while colorful enough, is temperate and realistic and is a useful corrective to the "screaming prosecutor," "gleaming bayonets," "Tibetan drugs" and other fantasies in which some of the more sensational London newspapers indulged at the time of the trial.

Mr. Cummings cites the more relevant parts of the testimony verbatim, adding his own impressions of the character and credibility of the defendants and witnesses. In general his eyewitnesses narrative is vivid and intelligent. His main slip, as it seems to the present reviewer, is in not stressing the peculiar implications of a very sweeping confession, signed by one of the engineers, Thornton, which the prosecution introduced after the trial was under way. According to this confession, which in the course of the trial Thornton repudiated, along with other statements which he made while under detention, 27 employees of the Metropolitan-Vickers Company had been engaged in political and military espionage, under the direction of Mr. C. S. Richards, managing director of the company in London.

This confession, taken seriously, would have been sensational and damaging in the highest degree. But at least a shade of doubt is cast on the credibility of the confession because the Soviet authorities took no action whatever against a number of these 27 alleged spies who were occupying posts in the service of the Metropolitan-Vickers Company in Russia. That men guilty of such an offense should not have been arrested or expelled from the country is indeed curious.

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The actual facts behind a Soviet state trial are always difficult to fathom, because so much of the presentation of the case has been made up in secret preliminary examinations and because lawyers for the defense in political cases are, to put it euphemistically, obliged to exercise a degree of restraint which would not be necessary in a democratic country. Mr. Cummings, whose whole tone certainly exempts him from the suspicion of anti-Soviet prejudice, recognizes this fact in the following comments on the conduct of the defendants' counsel:

> The most glaring limitation imposed on the Russian counsel was their inability to penetrate into the mysteries of the O. G. P. U. in order to discover how far and in what manner confessions had been "wrung" from the prisoners . . . I can well understand that it would have been impolitic for a Soviet lawyer publicly to call in question recognized O. G. P. U. practises or to display too much curiosity on this point.

When such factors are borne in mind and when one further realizes that the desire of the Metro-Vickers Company to carry on business operations with Russia may have imposed some reticence on its employees after they left Russia it is evident that, while Mr. Cummings has given an admirable factual detective story, he has not supplied a conclusive answer to all the problems of guilt or innocence raised by the trial.

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That the trial led to a virtual breach of trade relations between the two countries was to some extent the fault of both Soviet and British authorities. Even if one concedes a possibility of some measure of guilt on the part of at least some of the accused, the Soviet authorities would have been better advised to ask for the recall of the men by their company or to expel them from the country rather than to provoke a storm of criticism in England which had repercussions in other countries and which delayed negotiations for a commercial treaty which had been making satisfactory progress. On the other hand the hectoring attitude of the British Ambassador in Moscow and of the British Foreign Office made it difficult if not impossible for the Soviet authorities to agree in April to anything in the nature of the compromise settlement of the case which was reached at the beginning of July, when tempers on both sides had cooled down.

Mr. Cummings is extremely severe in his strictures on the action of the British Government in imposing an embargo as a reprisal for the sentences of imprisonment passed on Thornton an. Macdonald, characterizing it as "a masterpiece of imbecility unparalleled in the political annals of our time."

The bitterness which the trial evoked was attributable in no small degree to the contrasted British and Soviet conceptions of law, justice and inherent probability. Perhaps the most vivid illustration of the differences in outlook between the two countries is the ludicrous impossibility of a similarly harsh censure by a Soviet journalist of his government for its attitude during the trial—or, indeed, for anything else.

The other book with the same title, "The Moscow Trial," is of much less worth than that of Mr. Cummings. It is a résumé of the more important evidence submitted during the trial, preceded by comment which is unqualifiedly sympathetic with the Soviet view of the case.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN.

The Final 'Psychograph'

The Journal of Gamaliel Bradford, edited by Van Wyck Brooks. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $4.50.

IT IS a thrilling experience to penetrate the heart and life of another person, and it is a very, very rare experience. To be sure, we have autobiographies and journals and confessions aplenty, but how often they reveal only the writer's ignorance of himself, how often we penetrate the ornamental façade only to find ourselves in a place of hollow silence and cold statuary where we must decipher each fragmentary inscription by the light of our own sagacity and critical intuition.

When, however, the reader happens on such a direct self-revelation as this, criticism seems relatively useless, even impertinent. One can only say, "This is the sort of man he was," and then repeat his own clear-eyed judgments. All his life Gamaliel Bradford took a passionate interest in the literature of self-revelation. It was the source from which he drew not only his keenest pleasure but the chief inspiration for his own psychographical portraits, as he called them. The intrepid honesty with which he attempted in these portraits to distill the essence of each of his vast number of subjects did not desert him when he turned to the systematic daily record of his own inner life over the 50 years of his literary activity He wrote, indeed, such a journal as would have sent him into an ecstasy of delight if he had come across it written by somebody else.

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From the first pages, which so brilliantly set before us the precocious, bookish, intense young man who was Gamaliel Bradford at the age of 19, to those which record the tormented but still eager questing of his restless intellect in the last days of his career, the reader feels himself in the presence of a vital and significant personality. Intellectual passion was the keynote of this life, a passion precariously balanced between physical disabilities and spiritual incertitude. "My attitude towards life," he wrote, "has always been one of question, not one of assertion. . . . I hate questioning. It wearies me beyond expression; but . . . questioning came I into this world, and questioning shall I go out of it."

This is the record solely of a man's thoughts and feelings, but for those with eyes to see it is a record more exciting than a tale of strenuous adventure. Bradford's life was almost wholly internal; the astonishing, almost unbelievable routine of his life allowed for little but his music, his walks, his occasional diversions, above all his beloved, absorbing, satisfying books—and his writing. Describing the systematic arrangement of his days, in which each minute was taken care of by schedule, he wrote: "If it be thought that such a programme suits a machine, and not a human being, I can only say that on this skeleton I hang the wildest fury of excited, convulsive thought and imagination that can be conceived, which makes quite variety enough!" Yet the final impression is not of variety but of unity, the unity of a directing will and intelligence never entirely lost in their own activities.

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It is this fact which keeps the book from being tragic—or at least from being depressing. The publishers call it as significant an addition to American literature as "The Education of Henry Adams," and the comparison is instructive. But it is not so significant, simply because it is not so representative; it is wholly free from the soured romanticism which is so much a part of contemporary intellectual life. Bradford himself sums up "The Education" beautifully: "The whole book is a demand on the universe that it should educate Henry Adams." His own book lacks entirely this sort of egotism, and consequently his sufferings, however great, are always heroic and not merely dismal. His personality is far more attractive than that of the brilliant defeatist who has come to represent one whole aspect of modern thought, but for that very reason the general implications are more limited, or at least less immediate.

The great value of this Journal, apart from its revelation of personality, lies in its illumination of the methods, the first impressions, the toil, the joy, the self-criticism of a writer of importance. Mr. Van Wyck Brooks, who has written the preface, calls it "one of the most notable revelations of the mind-workings of a writer that has yet come out of America," and he is right. The Journal is itself an object lesson to writers. Certainly there is much to be learned of craftsmanship, as there is much to be learned of pity, from the man who could write thus of his life at Wellesley during the troubled days of 1916:

> Books, books, books, thoughts, thoughts, thoughts, wars and rumors of wars, terrors by land, terrors by sea, and back of all this turbulence and tragedy my peaceful hills and trees and the long shadows sweeping over the grass and a few long-known faces and voices and external peace and peace too within—sometimes.

R. P.

"No Second Spring" by Janet Beith, young Englishwoman, is the winner of the $20,000 prize novel contest sponsored by Stokes in America and Hodder & Stoughton in England. It is the author's first novel, and it was the unanimous choice of the judges on both sides of the Atlantic out of more than 600 manuscripts. It will be published Sept. 15.

Doubleday, Doran has brought out a new edition of "Arundel," Kenneth Roberts' story of Benedict Arnold's march on Quebec. The book has been completely revised by Mr. Roberts, shortened and reset.

"Modern American Poetry" and "Modern British Poetry," edited by Louis Untermeyer, are being issued by Harcourt Brace in a combined edition on India paper.

Putting It in Writing

The United States of Europe, by Sir Arthur Salter. London: Allen & Unwin. 7s. 6d. net.

"READING maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man." Sir Arthur Salter has evidently kept this precept of Bacon before him. For 10 years he was an important official of the League of Nations, and like everybody else connected with Geneva he could have had no lack of reading and conference. But not everybody in the Swiss city cared to cultivate the art of writing. He missed no opportunity of setting down his thoughts. Not because this "committing to writing my reflections on the wider aspects of the questions presenting themselves for current decision and action" was an obligatory part of his functions. His object was twofold, but his principal purpose was to clarify his own views.

In this his example is one which political leaders and others who are in any degree responsible for the conduct of affairs might well imitate. There are growing complaints of vagueness in the governmental policies of many countries. It would almost seem as though imprecision were deliberately aimed at by certain statesmen. Their utterances are apt to become woolly. To find the real core of intention in them is, in the popular phrase, to look for a needle in a haystack. That is because these statesmen are temperamentally opportunist and intellectually hazy. They resort to what is, after all, the facile art of improvisation.

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Doubtless we expect an expert to be more exact. Yet it is seldom that an expert shows us how he has acquired his exactitude. Sir Arthur Salter informs us that for the sake of his mental efficiency, he wrote papers he was not called upon to write. He wanted "to clear his own mind and make it easier to decide upon such detailed steps as were within his own competence by some conception of wider policy." He had indeed a second purpose, namely, "when he had opinions on questions extending beyond his own activities, to influence his colleagues or others whose views were likely to determine policy." That, too, is a proof of the exceptional conscientiousness of a public servant. Yet it may be regarded as subsidiary; the first thing is to know what one means; knowing it, the enlightenment of others must follow.

Apart from the actual contents of this book, I regard it, then, as extremely illuminating in its revelation of a method of work. Those of us whose business it is to write are peculiarly aware of the self-educative virtues of writing. Sometimes we are tempted to say that we know nothing, or at least do not know what we know, until we try to put it down on paper. We try to instruct others but in the process we are instructing ourselves. The old ideal—sometimes called art for art's sake, but in this branch of self-expression more accurately described as writing for one's own sake—has a good deal of validity. It may be a fortunate result that readers can profit by the mental labors; but the first person to profit is the writer.

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So these private papers at last see the light and will be found helpful to all who are interested in such subjects as the organization of the League, the relations of America with the League, the proposal of the United States of Europe, the use of economic weapons, the implications of arbitration, security and disarmament, the value of the Kellogg pact and so forth. They should not be missed by anyone who is concerned with world problems. We should be grateful because Sir Arthur has been induced to publish them. But I find it pleasant to dwell on their genesis. They were written, as almost everything should be, written, for the edification of the author. They are steps in the education of Sir Arthur Salter. Because they had this primary purpose, they were eagerly sought by those who came in contact with the writer. That was their second stage of utility. Now they reach a third stage in which they will interest and instruct a wider public.

What is specially to be remarked is that in comparatively few cases has later thought or experience substantially changed the views of Sir Arthur Salter This is evidence that he was not setting down improvised or opportunist opinions, but was really engaged in the process of clarification of thought. Thus they have not merely a retrospective significance but an actual value. They will assist us in arriving at right conclusions—which does not mean that all Sir Arthur's conclusions are necessarily to be accepted. Mr. W. Arnold-Forster has admirably edited and annotated these papers, and has "presented the setting in which they were written and the sequence of later events."

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Robert O. Ballou is publishing (Sept. 8) in the United States H. E. Bates's collection of short stories entitled "The Black Boxer," the English edition of which (Pharos) was reviewed in these columns March 19, 1932.

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Financial: News and Comment

Fresh Upturn In Business Hoped For in the Fall

Trade Slowed Down by Seasonal Tendencies and Code Effects

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—With business readjusting itself to the new deal, as exemplified by NRA, September finds the financial community somewhat uncertain as to near-term trends but none the less hopeful that autumn will witness a fresh upturn in business activiy.

Industry has been slowed down by seasonal tendencies, by hesitancy incident to codification and by a reaction from the ambitious spurt that characterized early summer. However, a gain in consumer buying is indicated, and with the Government's inflationary powers as potent weapons for use should occasion demand, observers trust that the pause noted in recent weeks will prove temporary.

Uneventful Market

The week was uneventful in the stock market, which reflected the approach of this week-end's suspension as well as a willingness to go slowly until post-Labor Day trends could be defined. President Roosevelt's order permitting regulated sale of newly mined gold appeared to carry no immediate inflationary implications, although some observers suggested that the question of the dollar's ultimate gold value might be involved.

Codes have introduced an entirely new factor into the industrial situation, probably overshadowing other influences. Their long-term effect, especially, is a subject of wide interest; their near-by results, such as immediate increases in production costs, became quickly discernible. Undoubtedly, the newness of so vast an enterprise as the NRA has contributed to whatever unsettlement has developed.

September is expected to witness a test of the consuming public's response to the higher prices which code operation is making necessary. Numerous price increases, effective early this month, have already been announced by manufacturers and merchants; hence an answer to the very pertinent query "can and will people buy?" should not be long delayed.

Industrial Indices Lower

Major industrial indices scaled downward during August compared with their levels at the beginning of that month. Thus steel output, which went into August at 57 per cent of capacity, lost about 10 points. (A year ago this time it was 13 per cent); electric power output reduced the size of its gains over 1932; percentage increases in railway freight loadings lessened; and automobile activity tapered off.

On the whole, buyers in primary markets seemed reluctant to venture further commitments until they could better appraise the future. Nevertheless, it was recalled that there had been vigorous replenishment of inventories while inflation was the chief talk of the day; hence the continued absence of inflation, as it was then being forecast, brought a scaling down of purchases.

Federal Reserve credit operations had their repercussions in money markets this week. Short-term rates went still lower, in both the call and bill markets, and banks were confronted by extremely lean yields from their favorite investments, a situation that seems destined to continue a while as the drive for credit expansion goes forward.

Dividend Changes Show Improvement

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—August saw 29 unfavorable dividend changes, the smallest number for any month since November, 1929, Standard Statistics Company reports. This total compares with 87 for July.

Last month brought 57 favorable revisions against 71 in July, 21 dividends were increased, 18 were resumed, while there were nine extra payments and nine initial disbursements.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Temporary reactions and periods of hesitation are to be expected while the market awaits definite signs of inflation or trade trends and which should afford favorable opportunities for acquiring stocks.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The extreme ease in money rates is evidence that funds will be in ample supply for business when the demand arises.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The stock market this last week has been in a somewhat nervous state of mind, not sufficiently convinced that bearish news should be followed or that developments should lead to early resumption of the rise. Thus the alternate blowing hot and cold. Such day to day fluctuations mean very little in a major trend such as we believe is now under way. Meanwhile, we might suggest that the indications of general business improvement, expected shortly after Labor Day, will probably find equities not available at current levels.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Foreign Exchanges: Firm; dollar easy.

Other New York exchanges closed today.

Foreign

Berlin: Trading on the Boerse was dull and inactive today. Prices improved fractionally and closed sustained. Henceforth the Boerse will be open on Saturday.

Paris and London closed.

Dividend Declarations

William Whitman Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Pittsburgh United Loss

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Sept. 2—Pittsburgh United Corporation reports for the six months ended June 30 net loss of $46,189 after charges, compared with a net loss of $46,936 a year before.

Best Radio Month In Last Two Years

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Sept. 2

GRIGSBY-GRUNOW has just completed its largest radio month since 1931, according to a statement issued today by Leroi J. Williams, vice-president and general manager of the company.

"Over 31,000 radio sets were shipped in the month of August," said Mr. Williams, "and this figure represents the largest August shipment since 1929."

American Dollar Slightly Weaker In London Market

LONDON, Sept. 2 (AP)—On a quiet and featureless exchange market today, the American dollar opened at $4.53 to the pound and closed, slightly weaker, at $4.53⅝.

All gold currencies were firmer on sterling. The French franc opened at 80.68 to the pound and continued to appreciate until the close at 80.34.

The dollar closed yesterday at $4.52⅝ and the franc's final quotation yesterday was 80.65.

PARIS, Sept. 2 (AP)—The United States dollar slumped slightly to 17.72 francs (5.64 cents to the franc) in unofficial Saturday trading today after fluctuating within a range of five centimes from the opening.

Yesterday's closing rate was 17.81 francs (5.61 cents), representing a day's loss of seven centimes.

The market was dull and uneasy today, with traders uncertain as to what the Labor Day holidays in the United States may produce from the Administration.

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (AP)—The United States dollar declined today to 2.815 marks, compared with 2.925 yesterday. (Today's rate was equivalent to a mark value of 35.16 cents, compared with 34.19 yesterday.)

Roosevelt's Order Not the Cause Of Gold Price Jump

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—International banking circles here today maintained that the sharp jump in the world price of gold at London had no connection with President Roosevelt's recent order permitting the sale and export of newly mined gold through the Treasury Department.

While no specific information was obtainable on the London situation, most bankers attributed the new high price of gold to an unusual demand for the yellow metal, probably on the part of individuals.

In this connection it was pointed out that only a small amount of new metal has been coming into the market lately. As a result, a relatively slight increased demand will result in an immediate advance in the price.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch ...	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper ...	1½%	1½%	3%
Bar silver ...	37⅝c	37⅝c	35⅜c

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days..	⅜@ ¼	½@ ⅜	1 @ ⅞
4 months ...	⅜@ ½	¾@ ⅝	1 @ ⅞
6 months ...	½@ ¾	1 @ ⅞	1⅛@1¼

Boston Quotations

Call money ...	1¼%	1¾%	3%
Com paper ...	1¾@2¼	1¾@2¼	3½@4

London Quotations

Call money ...	⅝%	⅝%	⅝%
Short bills ...	⅞@ ½	⅝@ ⅝	1
3 mos bills ...	⅝@ ⅞	½@ ⅝	1 @1⅛
Bar gold	138s ½d	129s 7d	114s 3d
Bar silver	18⅛d	18⅛d	27½d

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3	Sofia	8
Dallas	3½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	3	Copenhagen	3
Kansas City	3½	Helsingfors	5½
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	6
New York	2½	London	2
San Francisco ..	3½	Oslo	3½
St. Louis	3	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Prague	3½
Philadelphia ...	3	Paris	2½
Berlin	4	Rome	3½
Amsterdam	3½	Tokyo	3.65
Athens	7½	Riga	5½
Berne	2	Stockholm	3
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.55	$4.52½	$4.8665
Cables	4.55⅛	4.52⅝	4.8665
France—franc	.0569	.0615	.0392
Belgium—belga	.2020	.1990	.139
Italy—lira	.0765	.0751	.0526
Germany—mark ..	.3460	.3410	.2381
Austria—schill'g ..	.1625	.1625	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown .	.0438	.0427	.0296
Denmark—krone ..	.2036	.2025	.268
Finland—finmark .	.0201	.0210	.0252
Greece—dr'chma ..	.0081	.0082	.129
Holland—florin ..	.5849	.5766	.402
Hungary—pengo ..	.2575	.2475	.1749
Norway—krone ..	.2293	.2282	.268
Poland—zloty	.1620	.1620	.1122
Port'gal—escudo ..	.0436	.0442	.0044
Roumania—leu	.0087	.0087	.0059
Spain—peseta	.1209	.1198	.193
Sweden—krona	.2353	.2340	.268
Switz'land—franc	.2806	.2770	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar .	.0198	.0198	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol ..	.3225	.3212	*
Shanghai—dol	.2885	.2887	*
India—rupee	.3425	.3418	.3650
Japan—yen	.2700	.2685	.4984
Java—florin	.5775	.5775	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso .	.4975	.4987	.50
Sts Stlments—dol .	.5362	.5300	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol ..	.3682	.3650	.4245
Brazil—milreis ..	.0825	.0815	.1196
Chile—peso	.0875	.0875	.12165
Colombia—peso ...	.8850	.8850	.9733
Peru—sol	.1950	.2000	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.6850	.6800	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9518	.9512	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2826	.2826	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Wool Tops Move Higher

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—Wool top futures continued to display a strengthening tendency this week, with trading of moderate proportions. Near-by contracts were up only fractionally at the week-end, compared with the week previous, but the distant deliveries showed advances ranging up to 2 cents.

No Hesitation In Business Advance To Higher Levels

Mercantile Review Says Impact of Fall Buying Now Being Felt

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—There has been no hesitation in the decisive forward movement of trade, states Dun & Bradstreet, in its business review of the week. It holds that this is due to the fact that sufficient strength has already been gained for the acquisition of greater poise in appraising distant potentialities and the unrestrained weight of national action has been timed to a nicety to receive the full impact of the normal intensity of the heavier force of the full buying season.

"In addition," continues the review, "there is the consonant coincidence of aroused public opinion and approving governmental action to succor any possible outbreak of timid indecision. Constructive occurrences have been so swift in their close succession that the general public for a time was slow to comprehend the true significance of their lasting effects.

"With the more widespread understanding of the extent of the rebuilding process, however, the last vestiges of apprehensiveness are beginning to disappear, as retrospection has been discarded for an alert interest in the tangible benefits that now are convincingly visible."

Broad Sweep of Advance

Dun & Bradstreet gives some idea of the broadness of the sweep with which retail distribution has been advancing under the stimulus of the N. R. A. activities. The early estimates of the August sales volume range from a low of 5 per cent to a high of around 35 per cent for a month which even in normal times is marked by a series of recessions in all commercial branches, the agency says. Reports from some of the small centers reveal that the higher wages and wider employment have tripled the sales-totals of August, 1932.

News of the rise in consumer buying is factual, being supported by the sales reports and figures issued by chain and department stores and mail-order houses, adds the survey. Retail sales now are increasing at a far more rapid rate than industrial activity is declining, as the recession in the latter has not been extended, as yet, production in many divisions continuing above last year's position and offering a favorable comparison with the 1931 figures.

This service is of the opinion that the general public appears to have become reconciled to the inescapability of increasing prices and apparently has been prepared to withstand the shock of the abrupt advances which bceame general on the first of this month.

Barometer Eases

Continuing the downward trend of the three weeks preceding, the Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, eased to 66.0, a loss of 1.6 points from the previous week and a total drop from the high level of Aug. 2 of 6.5 points. Even at its present position, however, the barometer is 49.3 per cent above the March low, and 35.2 per cent higher than the level at which it stood in the corresponding week of 1932.

"The millions who are attesting to the beneficent protection of the Blue Eagle insignia, because of reemployment or the reëstablishment of full-work schedules, have contributed to the success of the new economic order by investing their larger earnings in merchandise," declares the survey. "At no time in the last four years has a summer season been characterized by such an insistent demand for goods of all types, which has carried the August volume of many stores three or four times above that of a year ago, in spite of the fact that shopping during the month normally reaches almost the lowest ebb of the year."

Have Surplus Funds

That consumers now have sufficient money to provide for more than necessities in the way of shoes, clothing, and foodstuffs is attested by the continued gains recorded in the sales of automobiles, luggage, leather goods, and jewelry, according to the report. Sales of the latter, in fact, during the last five months have risen 35 per cent above the total for the comparative period of 1932.

Wholesalers this week have been devoting more attention to speeding up belated deliveries than to booking new orders, as it is said that an imminent scarcity of merchandise is giving concern in many branches of the trade. In spite of the fact that stocks in retailers' hands are far from complete, wholesalers generally are reported to be discouraging overbuying, advising a cautious policy until some appraisal will have been made of the September demand, even though it may be necessary to pay higher prices on the reorders at this time.

This survey holds that some of the consumer buying has been stimulated by the moderate price advances scheduled for Sept. 1, although the heaviest increases will not be passed on to the public until some time in November, when the full force of the advances in production costs under the code will have become evident.

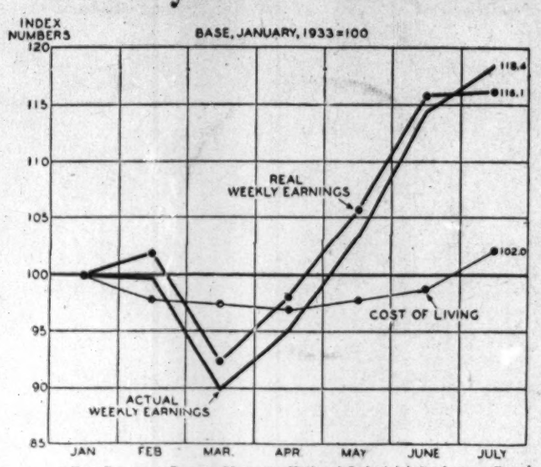
Sees Hesitation, Then Improvement

In its fall outlook report just issued, the United Business Service states that the upward trend will probably be resumed this fall, after a period of irregularity. It is pointed out that the near-term effects of the NRA developments are likely to be unsettling. Friction, confusion, creation of overexpectations, injury to many small businesses and higher costs of production may overbalance the temporary increase in consumer purchasing power.

American Cotton Movement

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—American cotton moved into sight in larger volume this week than in the like week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. The into sight this week was 238,000, compared with 204,000 last year. The total into sight during the season to date is 779,000 bales, compared with 604,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

July Employment Has Best Monthly Gain Yet Recorded



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—National Industrial Conference Board

Trend of Average Weekly Earnings of Factory Workers and of Cost of Living, 1933.

Percentage Rise of 10.2 Breaks Record and Is Fourth Successive Advance—Average Weekly Earnings Up 3.6 Per Cent Over June

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—An increase of 10.2 per cent in employment in July over June was reported by the manufacturing plants included in the monthly survey of wages, employment and hours of work conducted by the National Industrial Conference Board. This is the largest percentage gain in employment in the space of one month that has been recorded in the 13 years covered by the Conference Board's studies in this field, and is the fourth successive monthly increase to have been reported.

Auto Industry Leads

The total increase in employment since February of this year, according to the Conference Board figures, is 19 per cent. Increased employment in July was recorded in all except one of the 25 leading industries covered by the survey. The automobile industry, which has enjoyed unusual summer activity, led with a gain of 19.1 per cent. Cotton manufacturing in the North with a gain of 15.4 per cent, silk manufacturing with an advance of 13.8 per cent, and iron and steel with 13.4 per cent, gave evidence of substantially increased employment.

Even more impressive, the Conference Board states, is the increase of 14.1 per cent in man-hours worked in July as compared with June. It is possible for employment to advance without any increase in volume of work performed and with a decrease in average earnings, as was demonstrated during the period of widespread work-sharing a year ago.

Now, however, the fact that man-hours have increased by an even larger percentage than employment indicates that not only were over 10 per cent more persons employed in July than in June in the plants covered by the survey but all of those employed were working substantially longer hours. In only one industry were total man-hours lower in July than in June.

Average hours of work per employed worker increased from 41.2 hours per week in June to 42.6 hours in July.

Average Weekly Earnings Up

Changes in average hourly earnings, which reflect wage-rate changes, were not of significant proportions in July. It is too early as yet, the Conference Board states, for the effects of minimum-wage provisions in industrial codes to be reflected in figures of earnings.

As a result of longer working hours, however, average weekly earnings increased from $18.49 in June to $19.15 in July, an advance of 3.6 per cent.

In spite of this increase of weekly earnings, individual purchasing power remained almost unchanged in July, as compared with June, because of a sharp rise in the cost of living, the index number of which computed by the conference board advanced 3.3 per cent from June to July.

While, therefore, total purchasing power of the wage-earning population increased in July, as compared with June, because about 10 per cent more persons were added to pay rolls, the purchasing power of the average individual worker remained practically unchanged because his gain in actual earnings was offset by retail price increases.

The purchasing power of the weekly earnings of the average worker in manufacturing industries, however, was 13.9 per cent higher in July than in February.

The World's Business

France's Position

THE explanation credited to Administration circles that currency stabilization is inhibited by the lack of budget balancing in other governments was printed almost side by side with the explanation that the budgetary plight of France has been caused by currency instability in other countries. Both explanations cannot be right. But there is more in the French statement than in the other. A country on a stable currency when all around it are countries operating on a depreciating currency is apt to find people unwilling to pay the higher prices of goods in that country. Per contra, its own people are apt to go abroad for their purchases. Result: loss of revenue as well as a strain on the stable currency. In respect of the latter, France will experience anew the difficulty of staying on gold, at least at its present parity; that is, unless the "gold bloc" nations on the Continent are more firmly organized than at present seems possible.

International Speculators

Query: If the present addled situation continues, what currency will be considered safe by the international speculators who have been flying from one currency to another, and dragging them off the gold standard in turn? They might be driven into employing their funds in more useful enterprises.

The Gold Clause

In connection with the gold ruling promulgated by President Roosevelt is its effect upon the repudiated gold contracts. In respect of government bonds, it will be recalled, these have been repudiated. This example was followed by other borrowers. A test case before the Supreme Court was freely prognosticated at the time. But none has yet been filed. In the Civil War cases, the argument in favor of honoring gold contracts was that a gold dollar was circulating side by side with a depreciated dollar. Lawyers may now try to prove that the recent gold ruling in effect recognizes a gold dollar. If they could prove it, and the argument were sustained, gold bondholders as well as gold miners would be "in the money," to quote the current jingle.

Federal Reserve

The Federal Reserve system got a lot of publicity last week because its report gave the impression that it had begun to buy government bonds again at the rate of $100,000,000 a week. The estimate was based on two days' purchases amounting to $35,000,000. This week's report, however, shows that the estimate had no foundation in policy. Purchases for the week ended Thursday were only $35,000,000, a large sum in itself, of course, but nothing to make headlines about. Yet the Federal Reserve had already reaped the headlines from the premature estimate. This in itself is useful. It has given the feeling to millions that a bold program of credit inflation has been embarked upon. As has been said here before, however, the Administration needs expansion by the banks nowadays, not the Federal Reserve System.

Curtailment

Some inkling of how the agrarian press in all the wheat exporting countries save the United States will regard the wheat pact is given in a recent issue of the Winnipeg Free Press. The comment is not about the pact itself. It refers to the proposal, which was eventually embodied in the pact, to restrict exports and cut down acreage. This, of course, is a national disaster," says the Canadian Journal. The opinion is readily understandable. Just as the United States marched to greatness by the unrestricted export of its wealth in raw materials and foodstuffs, so Canada was proceeding along the same road. The wheat pact calls a halt to this progress. It would seem that, just as territorially Germany and Japan were a little late in asserting "a place in the sun," so Canada is similarly handicapped in its economic expansion. But the Winnipeg editor is too shrewd an observer not to give Canada a share of the responsibility for this state of things. Canada's wheat is no longer wanted in the old quantities because former buyers are growing their own. Many reasons impelled them to do so. One was that such supplies as Canada were likewise making their own manufactures. If agrarian nations would have been content to remain agrarian, and manufacturing nations industrial, then there would have been no need for a wheat pact. But some such agreement was essential in a world of self-sufficing nations which were dumping surpluses on the world market and almost fighting each other to sell them.

H. B. E.

Trade and Debts Await Study By Conference Body

Bondholders Want Consideration of Huge South American Debt

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—In an analysis of debts due the United States from South American countries, the American Council of Foreign Bondholders, Inc., makes a plea for satisfactory settlements at the seventh Pan-American Conference in December for the purpose of finding ways and means to further trade relations between the United States and those republics.

"It is inconceivable," says the council, "that from the subject matter to be discussed will be excluded the heavy dollar debts of those countries, especially the $785,000,000 principal amount on which no provision has yet been made for partial payment of any kind.

"When these loans were contracted great stress was laid on their close relation to commerce and industrial development, and scarcely a bond circular failed to tabulate imports and exports as a basis for calculating benefits to be derived bilaterally from the new financing.

"All citizens of the United States are indirectly interested in trade with South America, though many of them do not know it, but investors in the obligations of those nations have a prior right to consideration which cannot be ignored.

"It is fitting that Colombia, our nearest neighbor on the South American continent, should be the first to be invited. Admirers of President Olaya feel confident that he will take this opportunity to suggest an adjustment of the departmental debts, even though this may not entail immediate resumption of bond service.

"Colombian money is still fairly good and may serve as a basis for an understanding, especially as closer trade relations must inevitably result in more frequent transactions involving the exchange of pesos for dollars and vice versa.

Wholesale Prices Advance Slightly In Week of Aug. 26

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—The bureau of labor statistics of the Department of Labor announces that its index number of the general level of wholesale prices for the week ended Aug. 26 stood at 69.6. When compared with the week ended Aug. 19, with an index of 69.3 wholesale prices showed an increase of fourtenths of 1 per cent.

The increase was shared by all major groups except building materials, chemical and miscellaneous, each of which showed a slight decline from the previous week.

Hides and leather products, with a rise of 2 per cent, showed the greatest increase for the week. Farm products and foods, after five weeks of steadily declining prices, again moved upward.

These index numbers are derived from price quotations of 784 commodities, weighted according to the relative importance of each and based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100.0.

The accompanying statement shows the index numbers of groups of commodities for the weeks ended July 29 and Aug. 5, 12, 19 and 26, 1933.

	Week Ended				
	July 29	Aug. 5	Aug. 12	Aug. 19	Aug. 26
All commodities ..	69.2	69.2	69.4	69.3	69.6
Farm products.....	59.6	58.7	58.5	57.5	58.2
Foods	66.1	65.1	64.9	64.4	65.0
Hides & leath. prod.	88.3	90.4	91.4	90.9	92.8
Textile products	68.4	70.8	72.9	74.1	74.2
Fuel and lighting materials	67.0	66.6	66.8	66.5	66.7
Metals & m't'l prod.	80.8	80.8	80.8	80.8	81.2
Building materials .	80.1	80.9	80.7	80.8	80.7
Chemicals & drugs.	73.4	73.4	73.1	72.9	72.5
Housefurn'g goods..	74.6	75.4	76.0	76.4	76.9
Miscellaneous	65.1	65.0	65.2	65.5	65.2

Municipal Financing In State of New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—Comptroller Tremaine of New York State, who advanced $5,000,000 to the City of New York in funds ordinarily payable next January to enable the city to meet bond interest Sept. 1, said: "We haven't had a single default in New York State, and I don't intend there shall be one. Nearly every other state in the Union has municipalities which have defaulted."

Comptroller Tremaine made this declaration in connection with the Monroe County (N. Y.) decision rendered in the so-called Amherst case. The county under a Court of Appeals decision is obliged to pay money to the towns of Brighton, Irondequoit and Greece.

Investment Trust Average Little Changed for Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—Investment trust securities registered little change during the past week. The average for the common stocks of the five leading management trusts, influenced by the leverage factor, as compiled by Allied-Distributors, Inc., stood at 18.94 as of Sept. 1, compared with 19.02 on Aug. 25. The low for the current year to date was 8.22 on March 31.

The average of the non-leverage stocks stood at 15.06 as of the close Sept. 1, compared with 15.79 at the close on Aug. 25. The average of the mutual funds closed at 11.73, compared with 11.80.

Pressed Steel Car Co.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 2—Receivers for Pressed Steel Car Company filed petition in United States District Court here seeking permission to issue $1,000,000 receivers' certificate of indebtedness. Judge Gibson set Sept. 12 for a hearing.

New Haven Road Reports

ALBANY, Sept. 2—New York, New Haven & Hartford reports as of June 30 to Public Service Commission total assets of $594,416,781, compared with $592,712,939 June 30, 1932. Profit and loss surplus was $9,725,314, compared with $16,152,759.

Price of Gold Sets New World Record

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 2

THE price of gold, which at 130 shillings 8½ pence yesterday reached the highest point in history, took another jump to 131 shillings 3 pence a fine ounce today and set a new world's record. This represented an increase of 6½ pence.

The highest previous price, that of Nov. 30, 1932, was 130 shillings 8 pence.

Woolworth Sales Feel Improvement In Buying Power

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—Preliminary figures of F. W. Woolworth & Co. for 26 days of August show volume about 11 per cent ahead of last year, and it is likely the entire month will be around that figure.

Such advance in volume would be on top of a 7.9 per cent gain in July, when the largest monthly advance since April, 1930, was experienced. June with a gain of 2.2 per cent was the first instance in which Woolworth reported a sales advance in 23 months.

Interests close to Woolworth feel that additional costs of NRA will be largely offset by increased business to be realized as result of the sharp revival in buying power now asserting itself.

The chain store industry has noted a distinct improvement in buying attitude, and store managers report retail buyers continuing to demonstrate greater confidence with each succeeding month by increasing the number and size of purchases.

Woolworth has put its operations under the retail code of July 31 and will adhere thereto until the Administration signs the revised limited price variety store code. This is expected to take place within the next week.

Under the retail code a 40-hour week is called for, while the limited price variety code stipulates a 40-hour week for employees in stores operating 52 hours a week with the work scaled up to 48 hours for stores operating 63 hours a week or more. Minimum wages range from $10 to $15 a week, with $1 less differential for southern states.

Receding Business Tendency Reported During Last Week

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—Statistics appearing during the past week indicated a receding business tendency, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Carl'gs	Elec	Steel	Comb.
Latest week	58.3	104.9	60.8	74.7
Prev. week	60.3	107.1	64.5	77.3
Month ago	61.3	107.9	73.8	81.0
Year ago	49.6	92.4	18.6	53.5
1933 high	63.7	109.2	78.1	83.7
1933 low	45.8	88.7	15.5	50.5

(1928 weekly average—100).

Markets Throughout The Country Closed

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—Security and commodity markets throughout the country were generally closed today, and will not reopen until next Tuesday morning.

The New York Security Dealers' Association, comprising brokers who deal in stocks and bonds on the "over-the-counter" market, has adopted the new two-day delivery plan recently approved by the New York Stock Exchange. Deliveries of securities sold on the counter market, effective next Friday, will be made the second full business day after the transaction, or a day later than under the present system.

Insurance Stocks Move Narrowly During August

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—Insurance stocks in the New York City market were quiet and steady during August, Hoit, Rose & Troster report. Opening Aug. 1 at 35.69, the weighted average of 20 leading issues reached the month's high of 36.90 on Aug. 9, touched month's low of 35.48 on Aug. 30 and closed Aug. 31 at 35.63.

Phoenix was a feature, showing a net gain of 5 points for the month. Among the low-priced issues, Harmonia gained 2 points.

Austria Arranges For Repayment Of Interest Arrears

NEW YORK, Sept. 2 (AP)—The Austrian Government has made provisions for repayment of arrears in the monthly interest installments to the trustees of its 7 per cent bonds of 1923, due 1943, said an announcement made today through J. P. Morgan & Co. The payments fell behind last November. Coupons due June 1 were paid from a reserve fund which the Government had maintained to the amount required.

It is believed here that Austria has been enabled to make the back payments partly by the 300,000,000-schilling loan advanced recently by Great Britain and France. This accommodation strengthened Austrias foreign exchange position, making possible debt service transfers.

The loan in question was marketed in principal world centers in 1923 in amounts equal to about $125,000,000, the American share being $25,000,000 of which less than $18,000,000 is outstanding.

New York City Bank Stocks Off Slightly

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 2—The New York City bank stock market was again slightly lower during the past week. The aggregate value of the 16 leading issues, as compiled by Hoit, Rose & Troster, ended the week at $1,493,856,000 compared with $1,531,196,000 at the close of the previous week, a decrease of $37,339,000, or 2.4 per cent. The low point for the year to date, namely, $1,065,746,000, was recorded on April 5.

The average yield of the 16 stocks is now 5.21 per cent, compared with a yield of 5.12 per cent reported on Aug. 25. The current market value of the 16 stocks is now 1.14 times their known book value compared with 1.17 on Aug. 25. Based upon current figures the 16 stocks are now quoted at an average of 10.9 times their known earnings compared with 11.2 on Aug. 25.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 11
Dorchester Savings Bank	Sept. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 11
Brockton Savings Bank	Sept. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Oct. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1

Hitler Summons Reich to Crusade For Employment

(Continued from Page 1)

Leadership was the great quality which had to be cultivated.

The party did not recognize any parliamentary system but really expressed popular will—this has revealed itself in a nation's best leaders; the only two pillars in the new Germany the proclamation concluded, are not a single German state, but a German people and the National Socialist movement. The movement, he added, is not preserver of states of the past but a liquidator of them in the interest of the Reich of the future.

Among 30,000 at the convention hall—reached through an entrance above which was inscribed in silver letters "For the unity of the people, for the strengthening of the Reich"—were German officials and members of the diplomatic corps. France, England and the United States representatives however were not there.

In his address to the cultural section of the conference Chancellor Hitler developed the National Socialist idea concerning art with special emphasis on the importance of race. National Socialism, according to Herr Hitler, is a philosophical world onlook or viewpoint (Weltanschauung) which adheres to the heroic doctrine of the value of blood and race and of personality, as well as to the law of selection. It therefore is consciously in fundamental opposition to the world outlook of pacifism with international democracy and its implications.

Only now, according to Herr Hitler, are Germans beginning to appreciate the significance of the law of race and inheritance, but their real understanding and conscious consideration may become the fundamental of future development. National Socialism, Herr Hitler sees as preparing the way for a "new artistic Renaissance of Aryan men."

Herr Hitler strongly opposes as foolish and dangerous the idea that in time all material interest in cultural questions should be relegated to the background, for mankind has the task to provide something more than bread. He concluded by appealing to the German artist to make his great contribution to culture through German art.

Nuremberg was the host to at least 500,000 strangers, as youth and women's congresses are proceeding simultaneously with the main party gathering. Rarely if ever has this great city of Middle Franconia been more colorfully decorated as the black, white and red national colors far outnumbered the blue and white flags of the Bavarian State.

Throughout it all appears the hakenkreuz—the swastika symbol of the National Socialists. But even this new-old insignia took significance of past ages against a background of the historic Frauenkirche—the church on the square which now bears the name of Adolf Hitler, which was adorned with decorations identic to those when the insignia of the Holy Roman Empire were carried into the city at the command of the Emperor Sigismund.

The opening ceremony of this conference, the official welcome to the leader, Herr Adolf Hitler, by the Senators of Nuremberg also did not lack its medieval setting. For the National Socialist movement looks far back in German history for the source of its inspiration.

Herr Hitler was received in the old Rathaus with its wonderful frescoes in which a contemporary of Albrecht Dürer has depicted the triumphal entry into Nuremberg of the Emperor Maximilian.

Sunday will be the greatest parade of National Socialist troops. Even walking 12 abreast, they will take hours to pass through Nuremberg's narrow old streets.

This party conference, claimed to be the greatest ever held, should prove to the world, according to Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, "What we are and what we intend to remain; one leader, one party, one people, one great united German Empire."

Week-End Radio Features

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Neil Sisters, vocal trio.
5:45 NBC, Little Orphan Annie, sketch.
6:00 "NRA Day."
6:05 NBC, Richard Himber's Ensemble.
6:30 Reports; sports review.
6:45 NBC, Harvard Summer School "Century of Progress in Science" series.
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 NBC, Ethel Waters, orchestra.
7:30 Radio News Reel.
7:45 "Mimi and Jerry," songs.
8:00 NBC, Dick Messner's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Address, Representative James W. Wadsworth.
9:00 NBC, "Rise of the New York Sun."
10:00 NBC, "Jamboree" program; variety.
10:30 NBC, "Cuckoo" skit.
11:00 Reports; sport review; news.
11:30-1:00 Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

4:15 p. m.—NBC, Harmsworth Trophy race, from St. Clair River, Detroit.
5:15 NBC dance music.
5:30 NBC, Roxanne Wallace, contralto.
5:45 NBC, The Three Scamps.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news; pianist.
6:45 Reese and White, songs.
7:00 NBC, Meyer Davis's orchestra.
7:15 After Dinner Review, popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, Songs and guitar.
7:45 NBC, "Optimistic Mrs. Jones.
8:00 NBC, Morton Bowe, orchestra.
8:15 Alpha Delta Pi program.
8:30 NBC, "Under the Bridges of Paris."
9:00 NBC, Antobal's Cubans.
9:15 Magazine of the Air.
9:30 NBC, "K-7," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
5:30 CBS, "Al American Boy."
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor; orchestra.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "The Motor Parade."
6:30 The Merry Go Round.
6:45 Report; Moment Musicale.
7:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, Elder Solomon Michaux.
8:00 CBS, Evan Evans; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Casa Loma Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Gertrude Nisesen; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Charles Carlile, tenor; organ.
9:30 Dance music.
10:45 Announcements; news
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS, Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, James Gordon Bennett international balloon race from Chicago.
6:30 CBS, "Romany Romance."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS, Mildred Bailey; Four Eton Boys.
7:30 Dance music.
8:15 Talk, "Getting the News."
8:30 Harry E. Rodgers, organ.
9:00 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:30 "In the Master's Music Room."
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Singing Strings

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—McGinley's Minstrel's.
5:30 Feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. George Coupton.
6:15 Concert music programs.
6:45 Local dance music.
7:45 Studio string ensemble.
8:00 Dr. Teyhi Hsieh, Chinese lecturer.
8:15 Royal Scottish Highlanders.
8:45 Rhythm Rebels.
9:00 Broadcast to Fishermen at Sea.

For Sunday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

9:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ; reports.
12:15 p. m.—NBC Radio City Concert.
1:15 NBC, Ennio Bolognini, 'cellist.
1:30 NBC, "High Lights of the Bible."
2:00 NBC, "Summer Idyll"; soloist; trio.
2:30 NBC, Jan Garber's Orchestra.
3:00 NBC, National Opera Concert.
4:00 NBC, Gould and Shefter, pianists.
4:15 NBC, Morin Sisters; orchestra.
4:30 NBC, organ recital.
5:00 NBC, Friendly Hour.
5:30 NBC, Eva Jessye Choir.
6:00 NBC, Don Hall Trio; strings.
6:30 Reports; "Famous Sayings."
6:45 Keene's Hillbillies.
7:00 NBC, Jules Lande, violinist.
7:30 NBC, "Foreign Legion," sketch.
8:00 Light Opera Nights.
9:00 NBC, George M. Cohan, Revelers; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Walter Winchell; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Novelliers Quartet.
10:00 NBC, "Mountain Music."
10:15 "Joe and Bateese," sketch.
10:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
10:45 News; reports.
11:15 NBC, Four Horsemen, quartet.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

12:15 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 NBC, Gregory Stone's Orchestra.
1:00 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
1:30 NBC, Russian Symphonic Choir.
2:00 NBC, Gene Arnold's Commodores.
2:15 NBC, Pop concert.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Radio Pulpit.
4:00 NBC, "Piddler's Three."
4:30 NBC, Temple of Song.
5:00 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Little Known Facts"—talk.
6:30 NBC, Pollikoff Novelty Orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Countess Olga Albani, soprano.
7:15 NBC, Horse Sense Philosophy.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Newman Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Orchestra and soloists.
9:30 NBC, "Album of Familiar Music."
10:00 NBC, Col Louis McHenry Howe.
10:15 NBC, Royal Scots Guard Band.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 p. m.—Vocal ensemble.
2:00 CBS, John Kelvin, tenor; orchestra.
2:15 CBS, "The Playboys," piano trio.
2:30 CBS, "Manhattan Moods."
3:00 CBS, Symphonic Hour.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus.
5:00 CBS, Willard Robinson's Orchestra.
5:15 CBS, Vera Van; orchestra.
5:30 "Strange Adventures."
5:45 Francis J. Cronin, organist.
6:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
6:30 Announcements; news.
6:45 "Salon Gems"; garden aids.
7:00 CBS, James E. Craig, New York Sun.
7:15 CBS, Modern Male Chorus.
7:30 CBS, "John Henry," sketch.
7:45 CBS, Chicago Variety Program.
8:15 CBS, "Black River Giant," sketch.
8:30 Walter Smith's Band
9:30 Beethoven Foundation program.
10:00 Rines Orchestra; Laprel Quartet.
10:30 "Quiet Harmonies."
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:15 p. m.—String orhestra; soloists.
12:30 "Italian Melodies."
1:00 CBS, Fred Geibel, organist.
1:30 Italian musical programs.
5:00 Francis J. Cronin, organist.
5:30 CBS, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
6:00 Cosmopolitans: string trio.
6:15 Announcements; news.
6:30 CBS, Chicago Knights.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 Basil's Mediterraneans.
9:00 CBS, Carson Robison's Buckaroos.
9:30 CBS, Gauchos: Argentine.
10:00 CBS, Rich Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 Announcements; news.

For Monday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
8:33-11:15 NBC programs.
11:15-1:15 Local and NBC programs.
1:15-6:30 NBC programs.
6:30 Announcements; sport review.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Baby Rose Marie, songs.
7:30 NBC, Grantland Rice; double quartet; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Germinal," play.
8:30 Local dance music.
8:45 Laprel Brothers, quartet.
9:00 NBC, Minstrel Show.
9:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
9:45 Bernicia Ensemble.
10:00 NBC, "The Hour Glass."
10:45 News; sports review; reports.
11:15 Midnight Frolic.
11:45 NBC, "Southern Symphonies."
12:00 NBC, Phil Harris's Orchestra.
12:30 NBC, Talk, Donald Richberg.
12:45 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

8:00 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:15 NBC programs.
12:45 p. m.—Caroline Cabot.
1:15-3:00 NBC programs.
3:00 Del Castillo, organist.
3:30-6:00 NBC programs.
6:00 "The Evening Tattler"; news; organ.
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 After Dinner Revue.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
8:30 Salute: Historical program.
8:45 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Gypsies Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 Concert orchestra; soloists.
10:30 NBC, "Parade of Melody."
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:45 CBS programs.
1:30 p. m.—Two games, Red Sox-Washington.
5:15 CBS, Syracuse Spotlight Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy."
5:45 CBS, "America's Grub Street Speaks."
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes," sketch.
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue," sketch.
6:45 Announcement; music.
7:00 "Funfest"; popular program.
7:15 Yankee Singers: chorus.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Bosake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam."
8:30 Address, Robert Watt, Labor secretary.
8:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
9:00 Milton Post A. L. Band.
9:30 CBS, "Theater of Today," sketch.
10:00 Hughie Connors' Orchestra.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Talk, Donald Richberg.
21:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS, dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

8:30 a. m.—Local and CBS music.
11:00 Boston Central Labor Union program.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:15-5:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:15 CBS and local dance music.
7:45 "Timely Topics."
8:00 Recordings, Philadelphia Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Ambassadors, male trio.
8:45 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Labor Day program.
9:30 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Symphony Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 CBS, Little Jack Little.
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, Phil Regan; orchestra.

Tuesday's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (902kc-326m)

3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service, The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the Writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

WBZ

12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.

WNAC

3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Washington game.

Boston Consolidated Gas Co.

Boston Consolidated Gas Company reports output for August, 1933, of 825,216,000 cubic feet, a decrease of 3.3 per cent, compared with August, 1932.

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18 CAMDEN ROAD
Telephone Hemlock 1041, 8-12 daily.

Good morning everybody
Old Dutch Cleanser buy from
Piggly Wiggly

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING
May's Hemlock 5300 DYEING
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

INSURANCE of All Kinds
RHODES LOCKHART
Lockhart Real Estate and Insurance Co.
Tel. Main 4652

HATS *for* AUTUMN
Have your hat made to order, "just as you desire it," of any of the leading materials and in any color at $3.50 and up.
Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
Also Remodeling Hats at $1.00
401-402 NORRIS BUILDING

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Permanent Waving.
Megee & Fuller
BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ FORSYTHE STREET, N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

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Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Draperies—Radio
RCA Radiotrons
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Complete Family Service
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ICE
Carolina Coal and Ice Co.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

Abbott-Knight
Dry Cleaning
Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
207-219 COXE AVENUE PHONE 7000

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CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

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CHARLESTON

Fort Sumter Beauty Shoppe
FORT SUMTER HOTEL
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Phone 4811
PERMANENTS
Beautycraft in All Its Branches

CAROLINA ELECTRICAL CO.
304 KING STREET PHONE 765
Electrical Contractors House Wiring
Radio Repairs and Parts
EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

For delicious baked goodies with an inimitable home flavor . . . visit the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
(Under Crystal Restaurant Management)

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

CHOICE home in the Centerville Beach colony; large living room, 4 master bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms; garage; private dock. SAMUEL STEWART, Realtor, Centerville, Mass.

EDDY D. FIELD, REALTOR
1019 S. La Brea Ave., Los Angeles
Specializing in Los Angeles and Beverly Hills SALES, EXCHANGES, RENTALS, INSURANCE. A complete Real Estate Service, OREgon 1291.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—HAROLD O. WRIGHT CO.—Rentals, sales, property management, monthly reports for local and non-resident owners. 9439 SUNSET BLVD. Bonded Service. CR. 4101.

MRS. JOHN F. HUBBARD
Real Estate and Insurance
136 Bellevue Ave., Newport, R. I.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., nearly opposite The Mother Church—Large sunny rooms, running water, elevator; very desirable. MRS. GIFFORD Com. 7862.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Ave.—Rooms, 2 with baths, garage, kitchenette or kitchen privileges, oil heat; permanent or transient; moderate prices. MRS. LESLIE, Lon. 8897.

SUMMER BOARD

Sea Pines on Cape Cod
Delightful guest building on large estate bordering Cape Cod Bay; tennis, riding, golf, swimming; private beach; excellent cuisine; $15 week up; open through September. Sea Pines Homestead open after Sept. 27, Brewster, Mass.

PAYING GUESTS

MIAMI, FLA.—Make this your Miami home this winter; quiet, comfortable surroundings; meals optional; near transportation and down town. 136 N. W. 7th Avenue.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE—Up to 100% profit; sell 21folder $1 assortment; request samples; also 50c bargain. 7 wrappings; large commission. DOEHLA, Dept. S-51, Fitchburg, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, personal and boxes; snappy line, priced for present conditions; only a few books left; be sure to state Card experience; liberal commission. ART-POINT STUDIOS, Dept. 10, Sebastopol, Calif. (14th year.)

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—This thoroughly organized advertising service of 23 years' recognized standing and reputation carries on preliminary negotiations for positions of the caliber indicated through a procedure individualized to each client's personal requirements. Several weeks are required to negotiate and each individual must finance the moderate cost of his own campaign. Retaining fee protected by a refund provision as stipulated in our agreement. Identity is covered, and, if employed, present position protected. If you have actually earned over $2500, send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, Inc., 120 Delward Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PROFITABLE business for you in your community. Buy wonderful En-Du-Lac auto polish in bulk. Bottle and label under your name. Enough for gallon $1.25. Sell 75c pint. Generous sample 50c. En-Du-Lac Co., 2000 Miramar, Los Angeles, Calif.

BOOKS

"SIGNPOSTS TO GOOD ENGLISH" by Anne Hitchcock: 50-page booklet, reprints from The Christian Science Monitor; interesting, vital, constructive; 75c postpaid. 143 No. La Brea Ave., Los Angeles, WY. 8121. ANNE HITCHCOCK STUDIO: English. Private lessons.

BOOK PLATES

BOOK PLATES : TRADE MARKS
Designed and Executed
ISAAC BONNER, 5234 Nottingham Road
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Local Classified

United States and Canada

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 130 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. Hancock 2718.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY R. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7876

FURNITURE

FURNITURE for every room from wealthy estates very cheap; new Simmons mattresses, attractive studio beds, decorative accessories. LLOYD'S AUCTION ROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

BOOK BINDERS

WM. S. LOCKE, BOOKBINDERS, INC.
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Capitol 8907 Boston

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4081—3277

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

GOING WEST! Must sell my Bush-Gerts Piano, R. C. A. Radiola and Orchestra Saxophone E flat alto Beauchet; real bargain. Endicott 9631, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

Know What Better Living Is

Are you maintaining a large home or apartment with more rooms than you now need? The Braemore solves this problem with our cozy one, two, three or five room suites, attractive large rooms, large closets, highly trained servants at your call, together with a panoramic view of the beautiful Fens and Charles River. A real home in an atmosphere of refinement, yet, how reasonable. Mr. Toppin or Mr. Burnham will welcome inspection. Kenmore 4600.

The BRAEMORE
Commonwealth Ave. at Charlesgate West

Hotel Gralyn
20 CHARLESGATE WEST
One Block from Kenmore Sq.
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
ENJOY THE GRALYN WAY OF LIVING
ALL the convenience and pleasure of this town-and-country location are yours at extremely moderate rates, including everything, gas, light, linen, maid service.
LARGE and SMALL APARTMENTS
Single and Double Rooms
Community Kitchettes
Kenmore 3800
Robert K. Johnson, Mgr.

The ELIOT
370 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
COMFORTABLE CONVENIENT MODERN
Apartments of charm, suitable for small families, amidst refined surroundings, yet convenient to the city proper. Suites range in size from one to three rooms with bath.
REASONABLE RENTALS
Henderson & Ross
Rental Mgrs.—370 Commonwealth
209 Washington St. 1320 Beacon St.
HUBbard 5650 ASP. 5000

APARTMENTS
In Buildings That Have Proper Care
LOW RENTS
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
844 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, $35 to $50 kitchenette and bath; rent....
1038 Beacon Street, Brookline—9 large outside rooms, 3 baths.
1427 Beacon Street, Brookline—7 rooms and bath.
90 Fenway—8 large outside rooms, reception hall, 2 baths.
114 Fenway—6 rooms, reception hall and bath.
11-19 Peterboro Street—1 and 2 $25 to $40 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent
67 St. Stephen St.—1-3 rooms, $35 to $60 kitchenette and bath; rent....
Apply to Sup't on Premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston LAFayette 7040

A New, Just Completed Today
6 LARGE, sunny rooms, open fireplace, every convenience, 2 piazzas, garage; 3 minutes to stores, R. R. station, 12 miles from Boston, South Shore; wonderful view; situated on hill, 32 Thayer, off 86 Quincy Ave., East Braintree, Mass. Bra. 1204-M—1204-W.

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave Boston Tel Commonwealth 2112

BRIGHTON, Faneuil District—5-room lower apartment available Oct. 1; quiet neighborhood; garage; reasonable. Stadium 6852 (Mass.). Evenings after 6.

BROOKLINE, MASS.
Four and Five Rooms, $60—$80
Modern property, selected adult tenants, at reduced rentals to meet the needs of people whose incomes have been reduced and who desire to live with similar tenants of refinement. Each apartment has a private porch, craftex showers, electric refrigerator, automatic hot water control, and modern in every detail. Dogs not allowed and other restrictions to maintain a quiet apartment property. Under private management and shown daily from 3 to 8 P. M. Apply 36 St. Paul Street or Stadium 9853 from 8 to 10 P. M.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Sunny, well-heated apartment, 7 rooms, bath, porch, electric refrigeration; fine location; garage. ASP. 7689.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 28 and 30 Langdon St.—1, and 2 rooms, fireplaces, modern, convenient and quiet; reasonable rents; no students. Apply to Superintendent on premises or OTIS K. HIGGINS, Agent, 1318 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Long. 0063.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS
Adjacent to The Mother Church
ONE TO FOUR ROOMS
Reasonable Rentals
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway St., Boston KEN. 0482

IVANHOE APARTMENTS, 72 Gardner Street, Allston, Mass., telephone STadium 2782—4-5-7-room apartments, all modern improvements; free refrigeration; 7-room apartments have extra lavatory; rentals drastically reduced to $40-$60 and $65; ready for immediate occupancy; adult family; apply on premises.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS
8-room upper; near schools; garage, $50. 130 Lincoln St. Owner, RALPH E. WHITNEY, West Newton 2290-M (Mass.).

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—Apartment to share with lady, Christian Scientist preferred; reasonable. Write BARRUS, 52 Garth Road—Phone: 4355

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

$50 PER MONTH, attractively furnished apartment, facing water, suitable for 4; sleeping porch, garage, electricity, gas; September and October, best time of year on Cape Cod. Write E. G. EVELYN, Bass River, Mass.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1740 Upshen St. N. W.—Near Rock Creek Park, furnished apartment, 1 room, kitchenette, private bath; employed people; $45. Columbia 4951-J.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 140 East 48th Street
The GILFORD
A choice of attractive arrangements of 1 and 2-room furnished and unfurnished apartments in modern building of highest standards; greatly reduced rentals with extra time concessions; central, midtown location an added economy; full housekeeping facilities include refrigeration. MRS. TAYLOR. Wickersham 2-0300.

NEW YORK CITY—7 W. 65th St.
A few steps from Central Park. Only 3 blocks to Second Church.
2 rooms, bath (non-housek'ping) $37 to $40
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette .... $53 to $60
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette .... $62 to $68
3 rooms, bath, kitchen .... $70 to $75
Wood-burning fireplaces; Electrolux. Splendid transit facilities. Refined and cultured atmosphere. See Mr. Worthington, TRafalgar 7-5545.

MOVING AND STORAGE

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving; reasonable rates; estimate given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5688.

MOVING
LONG DISTANCES ONLY
EMPIRE FREIGHT CO.
98 Huntington Avenue Ken. 4435, Boston

When Looking for a Mover Call
AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage; all work guaranteed.
MAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—3795-W

A SUPERIOR LIST OF APARTMENTS

THE MYLES STANDISH
BAY STATE ROAD AT BEACON STREET
One to five rooms. Near Esplanade and Fenway . . . ten minutes from theatrical and shopping districts . . . dining room with excellent cuisine . . . shops and recreation rooms . . . Complete hotel service. Rentals from $40 to $200 . . . slightly higher if furnished . . . Telephone COMmonwealth 4500.

PELHAM HALL
1284 BEACON ST. AT COOLIDGE CORNER
One to five rooms. An exceptional location, reserved, dignified and convenient. Complete hotel service . . . Well-known shops on street floor . . . Restaurant, beauty parlor . . . Rentals from $45 to $190 . . . slight additional cost if furnished . . . Telephone BEAcon 2430.

THE REGENT
1401 BEACON STREET—BROOKLINE
Two to four rooms—large, finely appointed—in distinctive building, beautifully decorated throughout . . . Near Coolidge Corner . . . Most desirable environment . . . Elevator attendants on 24 hours duty . . . Every modern equipment . . . Rentals from $60 to $90, unfurnished—slightly higher if furnished . . . Telephone BEAcon 3080 or REGent 1276.

THE WARWICK
1450-1454 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE
One to four rooms . . . two blocks from Coolidge Corner, close to high-class shops and community centers . . . Modern in design, decoration and appointments—finest of up-to-date equipment throughout . . . Unfurnished rentals from $55 to $100. Slight additional cost if furnished. Telephone REGent 4811.

88 WASHINGTON STREET
BRIGHTON
Two and three rooms, with bath—Quiet neighborhood on lovely Washington Heights—5 stories, automatic elevator, electric refrigeration—near Commonwealth Avenue, convenient to fast transportation . . . Rentals $40 to $55 . . . Telephone STadium 8752.

THE ROOSEVELT
21 FORSYTH STREET—IN THE FENWAY
One to three rooms—all outside. Unusually convenient in-town location . . . One minute to Fenway, a delightful recreation center—close to shopping and foremost institutional centers. Entirely modern, thoroughly equipped with latest facilities and appointments . . . Automatic elevators . . . Rentals from $40 to $82.50—a bit higher if furnished . . . Telephone KENmore 6178.

BARRINGTON COURT
987 MEMORIAL DRIVE, CAMBRIDGE
Two to eight rooms . . . unusually large and well arranged, in seven-story, fireproof building . . . overlooking Charles River and Soldiers Field, in exclusive neighborhood and close to Harvard Square. Quiet, comfortable, convenient . . . Rentals from $45 for two rooms and bath to $300 for 8 rooms and 3 baths . . . Telephone UNI. 3577.

THE MARYLAND
512 BEACON STREET, BOSTON
Six to eight rooms—for larger families. De Luxe ten-story, fireproof building overlooking the Charles River and Kenmore Square . . . elevators . . . Rentals from $150 for 6 rooms, 3 baths to $260 for 8 rooms, 3 baths—unfurnished . . . Telephone COMmonwealth 9184.

250 BEACON STREET
Exclusive seven-room apts., 2 maids' rooms, 3 baths, overlooking Charles River basin, featuring service of a high order. Telephone COM. 7161.

NORDBLOM Management
18 Oliver Street HUB. 7000

REAL ESTATE

MOST unusual little house in Lexington; compact, easy to care for; dishwasher, range, hot water, all electric, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, 2-car garage, quaint corner cupboards, H. & L. hinges, picture wall papers; house built with greatest care and thought; character of restful simplicity; a house that will appeal strongly to people who wish to live simply in a quaintly beautiful, artistic environment; price reduced to $3500; glad to give further particulars. Tel. Lex. 1114-W. Box S-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR LEASE, COMMERCIAL SPACE
BACK BAY, BOSTON
Dignified appearance and surroundings in building occupied by owner; suitable for offices, school manufacturing; absolutely fireproof; ample private parking space; elevators, freight and passenger; janitor service; 2 floors (gross 6000 square feet each); available shortly. Box T-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—Three lots, Stoughton, Mass., or exchange for California. Address J. M. NISSEN, 302 E. 4th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

WINCHESTER—FOR SALE
Most attractive semi-bungalow of 8 rooms, in fine neighborhood; lot contains about 14,000 square feet; grounds are tastefully landscaped and adjoin one of the most attractive old residences in Winchester; house has 1-car garage and is equipped with Nokol Oil Burner. For information consult JAMES HINDS, 176 Forest St., Winchester, Mass. Tel. Winchester 0980.

TO LET

For Rent
Our Entire Second Floor
About 6500 Sq. Ft.
Available to some reliable firm, featuring furniture and kindred lines.
PASSENGER ELEVATOR, FREIGHT ELEVATOR, EASY STAIRWAY
N. H. SKINNER COMPANY Est. 1844
Dry Goods TAUNTON, MASS.
We are a member of the NRA

OFFICES TO LET

AVAILABLE SHORTLY—Suite in Back Bay, Boston, business building, suitable for dentists; dignified appearance and surroundings; 3 large rooms and reception room, laboratory, second floor, front of building; elevator, janitor service and private parking space. Box T-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR SALE OR RENT—Nine-room house, excellent condition, 2 baths, oil burner; reasonable. 71 Parkview Place, Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.

UNUSUAL NEWTON, MASS., OFFER—Solid brick 9-room single house, oil heat, electric refrigeration, 2-car garage; very little cash required. Phone New. No. 0048.

AUTOMOBILES

WANTED—STATION WAGON 1932
In exchange for a 1933 Ford V-8 Fordor Sedan. De Luxe. Call 22 Leonard St., evenings 5 Willow St., Belmont, Mass.

INSTRUCTION

RADIO TALENT TRAINING
New classes in broadcasting start September 11th. Enroll Now! Coaching under direction of Professional Faculty! Singing, announcing, dramatic talent actually broadcast while training. Low Tuition. Free Audition. KASPER-GORDON STUDIOS, 140 Boylston St., Boston. DEVonshire 7337.

TO LET—FURNISHED

WELLESLEY—Modern house, 11 rooms, 2-car garage, large grounds, gardens, tennis court; ideal for family with daughters attending Wellesley College or Dana Hall Schools. Tel. Wellesley 2443.

NEEDHAM, MASS.—Modern, 7-room, furnished house; fireplace, sun parlor, lavatory 1st floor, 4 sleeping rooms, screened piazza, electric refrigerator, garage. Needham 0291.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., Greenwich Village—One room apartment, quiet, well ordered house; reasonable. Tel. Al. 4-4446.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED

LOCATION wanted, on Route 20, or elsewhere if desirable; equipment for 16 rooms and tea room; long experience with tourists; best of credentials. Box S-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston. 9

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable rooms, transient or permanent; reasonable prices; breakfasts served if desired. Tel. Com. 9151. 197 Huntington Ave., E. Prentiss.

BOSTON—Light, airy rooms, church and Publishing House outlook. Kenmore 9054 before 5 p. m. 5 Cumberland St.

BOSTON—Quiet room, lady, kitchen privileges, $4; Christian Scientist preferred; near The Mother Church. 319 Huntington Avenue, Apartment 4.

BOSTON—Bright front room overlooking Fenway; near The Mother Church; family of 2; reasonable. Com. 2692.

BOSTON, 153 Beacon St., at Berkeley—Single or double rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished, with kitchen and laundry privileges. Tel. Circle 8780.

BOSTON—Light, cool rooms in gentleman's apartment; near church and Fenway; transients and students accommodated; $4-$5. FRANK E. KENNEDY, 79 Westland Ave., S. 4.

BOSTON, Marlborough St.—To rent to business people, single room, also room and bath, well furnished, every convenience. Box T-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 64 Clearway St., Suite 2—Single room $8; to business person; breakfast if desired. Circle 6373.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Lady would like to rent room in her apartment to business woman or student. Beacon 3038.

BROOKLINE, 40 University Road—In private house, having few guests; large corner room, 2 closets, excellent heat; connecting room if desired or rent separately. Tel. Asp. 9466.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Newly furnished rooms, 2 baths with showers; select neighborhood; near Beacon; parking facilities. 29 Summit Ave, Long. 0856.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Large furnished room; private family; near church; oil heat; garage if desired; gentleman preferred. Newton North 1603-M.

N. Y. C., 601 West 110th (10M)—Southwest corner double, semi-private bath, 10th floor; river view; also housekeeping suite.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—Attractively furnished 3 rooms, heated, continuous hot water, shower; in quiet home; $50. 3 Vista Road. Wel. 0740-J.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway-70th (Apt. 4-G)—Immaculate newly painted and redecorated rooms, all conveniences, elevator; transients. Trafalgar 7-1927.

N. Y. C., 307 W. 79—Large room in newly decorated apartment; river view; $10, single $7, $8; excellent location. ROUZEE (10 A).

TRAEMOUR CLUB HOTEL
Exclusively for Women
5427-29 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago
Rooms with connecting or private baths and showers, maid service; tea room, gym, laundry and beauty salon; rates $7 to $10 per week. Longbeach 2743.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1017 and 1101 16th St. N. W.—Single and double rooms, some private baths, home cooked meals served temptingly.

ROOMS AND BOARD

PLEASANT living rooms, private baths, best of board; spacious grounds, exclusive section of Arlington, Mass. Telephone Arlington 1640.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

CAMBRIDGE—M. I. T. student wishes room and board, unless location is near a cafeteria; Christian Science family preferred. Address STUDENT, 22 Midland Blvd., Maplewood, N. J.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY home near Boston, individual development, open-air studies with experienced teacher; moderate. BETHEL LODGE, Wob. 0540-W (North Woburn, Mass.).

HOUSES TO LET

RARE opportunity to rent unfurnished or beautifully furnished house of 7 rooms, 3 baths; sun and breakfast rooms; garden; would sell; suburb of Boston; near church. Box S-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOLLASTON HILL, MASS.—For rent, 8-room bungalow or 3 connecting rooms, furnished or unfurnished; hot-water heat, fireplace, large veranda; ocean view. S-45. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HARMONIOUS HOME for rest and study; loving care for elderly people or those in need; good food; near Christian Science church. Mrs. M. E. Forbush, West Concord, Mass. Tel. 639-W

COUNTRY BOARD

"HOME, SWEET HOME"—Ideal place for rest and quiet; large, airy rooms, modern conveniences, home-cooked food; reasonable rates. NELLIE TEMPLE, Prop., R. F. D. 4, Whitefield, N. H.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

WHITE MOUNTAINS—Comfortable 6-room house, reasonable terms for September; also 3-room camp; electric lights, running water, modern plumbing. Box 254 North Conway, New Hampshire, or telephone West Newton (Mass.) 2296-J.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FORMER INVESTMENT SECURITIES DEALER desires permanent connection; not limited to financial field; has had broad experience all departments business organizations as executive, accounting, family man, age 40. Write Box H-36, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WOULD like to place competent chauffeur-mechanic, also excellent houseman; in my employ 5 years; reliable and honest. GRACE T. DAVIDSON, Ipswich.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION, American, to elderly lady or couple; congenial, refined; best references. Com. 3265, 118 Hemenway St., Suite 4, Boston.

COMPANION - HOUSEKEEPER, gentleman, lady, elderly people; reader; dependable; drives car; go anywhere. Box T-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COOK or general or housekeeper in private family; middle age, Protestant; neat, good cook; references. Tel Commonwealth 3971 (Boston).

GENTLEWOMAN whose love for children and her work as housemother and governess has brought happiest results seeks an opportunity to work with children; many appreciative testimonials from England, Canada and America. Write S-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Continental Europe, Africa

Local Classified

DRESSMAKING

PARIS, France, "SUZY OLIVIER," 6 rue de Calais (9ème). Haute-Couture models. Comes your home. Tel.: Trinité 94-50.

ENGLISH TEACHERS

PARIS—English private, class adult lessons; children in English subjects to ten. MISS HARGRAVE. 2 rue Gutenberg, Boulogne-sur-Seine.

GYMNASTICS

PARIS—Miss PLEDGE, 79 rue Denfert-Rochereau, 14ème. Swedish Educational Gymnastic. Posture training. Folk dancing. Eurythmics. Swimming.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FRANCE, ST. GERVAIS — Englishman's chalet-villa, alt. 900 m., sleep 8, bath; 3 W. C., good water, phone; south aspect; orchard-garden (with cottage); glacier views; furnished (including linen, bedding, etc.); ready immediate occupation; 95,000 francs. Box M-2415, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

THE HAGUE, HOLLAND—TO SELL small, sunny house, ground floor; blinds front and back, panelled suite of rooms, kitchen, small cellar; front and back garden; 1st floor: suite, bathroom, 2 verandahs; 2nd floor: 2 big rooms, 2 small rooms; attic; gas, electricity, 3 washbasins with warm and cold water. Address Jac: Mosselstraat 14. Near train L.v.N.O.S. Trams 4-6-7. To be seen Tuesdays and Fridays 2-4.

KINDERGARTENS

CANNES REGION (France) — Mademoiselle Vincens. "MAISON DES ENFANTS." Magagnosc, A. M.—Boarders and day pupils; sunny house; garden; wood; mountain air; outdoor life.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HOVE—Comfortable home near sea, quiet neighborhood, from £2; 1 hour from London; foreign students and children welcomed. MRS. E. M. BOUGHTON, 56 Sackville Gardens, Hove.

POST WANTED

GERMANY—Business man, sub-manager, 35, single, 17 years' business experience, seeks suitable post, Leipzig preferred. Box 80, The Christian Science Monitor, Unter den Linden 59 A, Berlin, N. W. 7.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

NEW ZEALAND-TIMARU—Reasonable offer wanted for valuable town property. Sophia St. Apply Owner, 242 Fitzgerald Ave., Christchurch.

TEACHERS

FOREIGNERS desiring to learn English from experienced teacher apply MISS GREGORY, 20 Bramham Gardens, London, S. W. 5.

TO LET

NICE (South of France)

Up-to-date, luxurious apartments

GLORIA MANSIONS

63, Promenade des Anglais.

Facing sea, view on coast and mountains, gardens in front; central yet quiet; apartments from Frs. 4.000.- per year according to size; plans sent on request. Address: Proprietor, Gloria Mansions, 63 Promenade des Anglais, Nice, A.M.

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

READY-MADE SUITS FOR BOYS
Sale Direct From Stock
Smith & Nielsen
First Floor
Købmagergade 22
Tel. 11.194

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING
Evening Gowns, Afternoon Frocks, Children's Frocks and Coats.
Anne M. Ferdinandsen
St. Mollevej 5 Tel. Amager 5316x

FRANCE

NICE, FRENCH RIVIERA

HOVNANIAN BROS.
ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS
2 Boulevard Victor-Hugo

PARIS

MARGIVONE
53, rue des Petits-Champs
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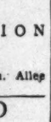

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Ana, Calif.

IN A packing house here 35 women and girls are employed packing oranges. One of the packers, however, was obliged recently to go to a hospital.

During her absence each of her coworkers is packing one box of oranges for the disabled worker each day, so that she may receive a pay check during the time she is absent.

Needless to say, much gratitude is felt for this generosity, prompted by the love and sympathy of her friends.

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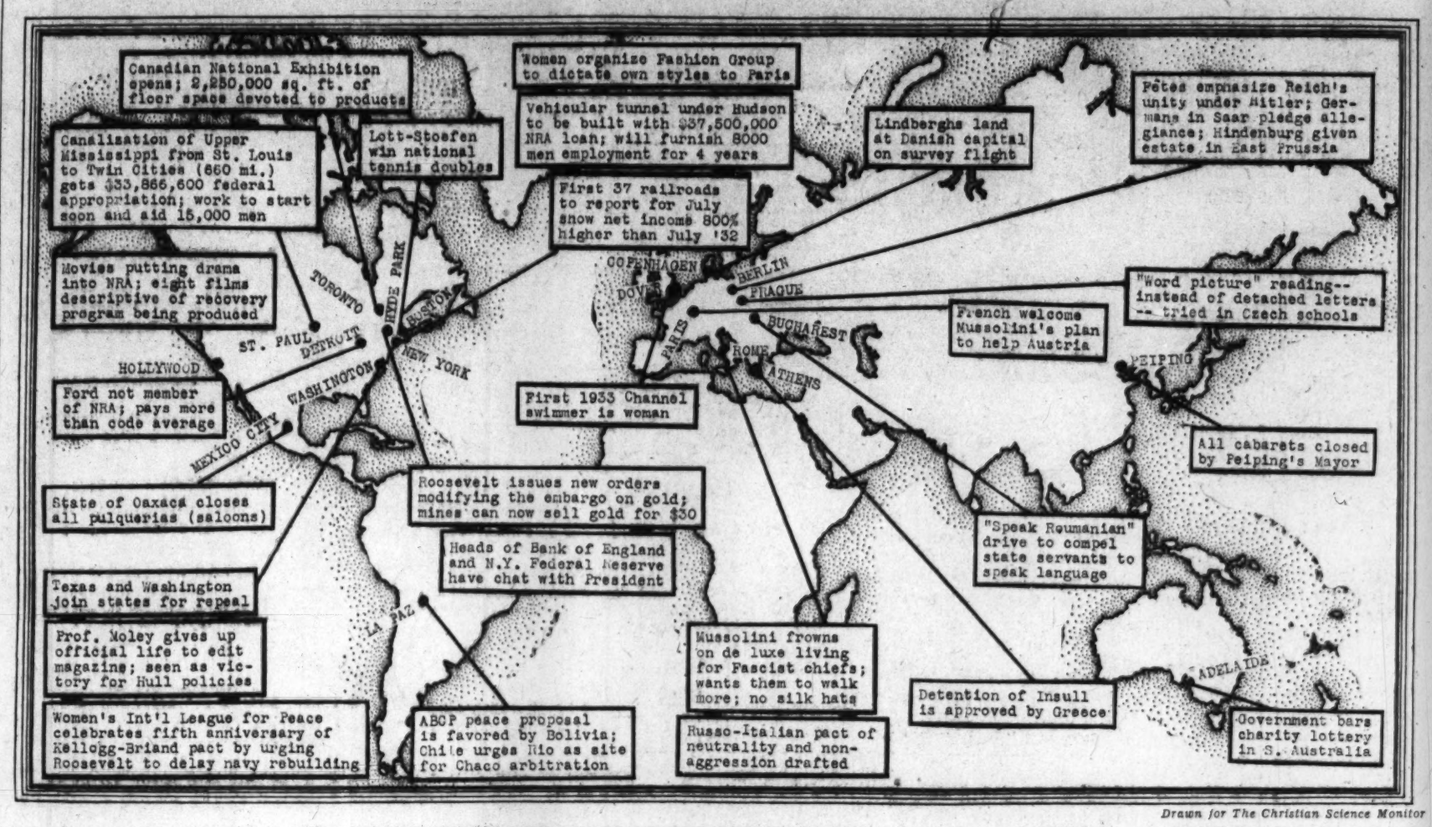
World News of the Week at a Glance


Canadian National Exhibition opens; 2,250,000 sq. ft. of floor space devoted to products
Canalization of Upper Mississippi from St. Louis to Twin Cities (660 mi.) gets $33,866,600 federal appropriation; work to start soon and aid 15,000 men
Lott-Stoefen win national tennis doubles
Movies putting drama into NRA; eight films descriptive of recovery program being produced
Ford not member of NRA; pays more than code average
State of Oaxaca closes all pulquerias (saloons)
Texas and Washington join states for repeal
Prof. Moley gives up official life to edit magazine; seen as victory for Hull policies
Women's Int'l League for Peace celebrates fifth anniversary of Kellogg-Briand pact by urging Roosevelt to delay navy rebuilding
Women organize Fashion Group to dictate own styles to Paris
Vehicular tunnel under Hudson to be built with $37,500,000 NRA loan; will furnish 8000 men employment for 4 years
First 37 railroads to report for July show net income 800% higher than July '32
First 1933 Channel swimmer is woman
Roosevelt issues new orders modifying the embargo on gold; mines can now sell gold for $30
Heads of Bank of England and N.Y. Federal Reserve have chat with President
ABCP peace proposal is favored by Bolivia; Chile urges Rio as site for Chaco arbitration
Mussolini frowns on de luxe living for Fascist chiefs; wants them to walk more; no silk hats
Russo-Italian pact of neutrality and non-aggression drafted
Lindberghs land at Danish capital on survey flight
Petes emphasize Reich's unity under Hitler; Germans in Saar pledge allegiance; Hindenburg given estate in East Prussia
"Word picture" reading--instead of detached letters -- tried in Czech schools
French welcome Mussolini's plan to help Austria
All cabarets closed by Peiping's Mayor
"Speak Roumanian" drive to compel state servants to speak language
Detention of Insull is approved by Greece
Government bars charity lottery in S. Australia
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DETROIT
ST. PAUL
HOLLYWOOD
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ADELAIDE

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

Aard-Vark

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HAM comes from pigs. Any youngster knows that. But Ethiopian youngsters and South African youngsters know even more. They know where the sweetest hams come from—the delicious ones obtained from their native earth-pigs, the aard-vark, or as they call it, innagus.

But "fuzzy-eared anteater" might be a better name, for this six-foot-long night prowler resembles a pig in structure no more than it resembles a kangaroo. During the day the creature spends its time in great burrows which it can dig much more rapidly than a man could with a spade. The great clawed front feet rip out huge clods which are tossed out between the hind legs. No mud wallows for innagus!

At night these same clawed weapons are used like wreckers' bars to tear down the mounds of large ant colonies. From this point on, the aard-vark acts as would other anteaters. The long whiplike tongue is coated with a sticky substance, and it is necessary only to pass it over the top of the insects until a big mouthful is ready.

Usually, anteaters have no teeth, or else useless ones, but the young aard-vark has eight or ten in the upper jaw and eight on each side in the lower. There are no front teeth; these have long since disappeared in the process of evolution. The back teeth are rootless and keep growing, as they are needed throughout life. If cavities are ever formed, they soon grow out.

Vocations

Nature Pictures

During the summer I negotiate for a large collection of beautiful butterflies and moths. In the late summer and fall I collect the seed and down from the milkweed pod. On colored paper I arrange the butterflies and milkweed seed and down. This I place in a square or round picture frame. Besides having a pleasant pastime, I make a handsome profit from the sales. Margaret R.

Cleaning Eaves Troughs

I have found the following a good way for a high school boy to earn money: As soon as the leaves have fallen, take a ladder and call at every house, offering to clean the leaves from the eaves troughs for a small sum (last year, 50c per house). Most home owners desire to have these leaves removed before freezing weather comes; and I can do this work on Saturdays and on evenings after school. S. B.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

140

Aroused by the crusade for higher prices and higher wages, several important steps have been taken by the various and sundry industries, and which, if successful, shall greatly benefit the people and nation as a whole. Being closely interlocked, care should be taken to see to it that one is not done and not the other

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Brevities

Detroit News: Motorists may now for the first time in history drive cars into the city of Venice over a hard roadway. They are warned, however, against venturing on the Grand Canal. Unless the solid content of the canal is more than usual, a car may sink in halfway to the hubs.

Humorist: "How many piano owners could take the instrument to pieces and put it together again?" asks a writer. We doubt whether the young lady next door could, but we sincerely wish she would have a shot at it.

New Yorker: The Stock Exchange has abolished gambling a little, and henceforth there will be puddles instead of pools, and only low-pressure salesmanship. After this, speculators will lose only their neckties.

Lowell Evening Leader: A noiseproof car has been successfully tested on one of the New York subway lines, but unfortunately, city dwellers cannot live all the time underground.

Arkansas Gazette: Oregon laundryman, whose water supply comes from a stream running through a gold field, reports finding fine flecks of the precious metal in his tubs. And now, perhaps, the residents will start taking in each other's washing.

Boston Herald: Ah, how fine it would be if Dame Fashion, who is removing the V's from the necks of women's gowns, could only put them back in the pockets of men's pants at the same time!

Louisville Courier Journal: That new step, the "Wira," invented by dancing masters, is said to be novel. Probably it has no "hesitation" or reverse movement.

Atlanta Journal: "Anyone can write a novel," asserts an author. And what's more and worse, he usually does.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

GREAT things thro' greatest hazards are achieved,
And then they shine.

—BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER

In Lighter Vein

Incognito

"What kind of dog is that?" said the friendly lady to the little boy with a mongrel pup.

"He's a police dog," said the lad.

"Why, he doesn't look like a police dog," said the lady.

"No, ma'am," said the lad. "You see, he's in the Secret Service!"—*The Recorder.*

New Yorker

"I'm sorry, Madam, but if that's a dog, it's not allowed."

A Good Idea!

Daddy was giving a home movie performance, and little Katherine was sent to invite some of the neighbors. This is how she repeated the invitation:

"You are to come to a movie at seven o'clock. General admission, $1. Reversed seats, $5."

Impressionistic

Benson Moore, the artist, took a brush, dipped it in some paint and wiped it across the canvas several times. Then he put the canvas in a frame and gazed at it with evident pride and satisfaction.

"What's the idea?" a friend inquired. "You don't mean to tell me you consider that a finished picture?"

"Certainly; it's an impressionistic study."

"What does it repres- ?"

"It represents a village street from the rear of a motorcycle."—*Pathfinder.*

To Complete the Ceremony

Diner: "Waiter, do you call this an oyster stew? The oyster in this stew isn't big enough to flavor it."

Waiter: "Ah'll explain dat, suh. Dat oyster wasn't put in to flavor it. He's just supposed to christen it, suh."

A Gift From France

Little Sister: "What is that a picture of?"

Brother: "That's the Statue of Liberty. You can always tell her, 'cause she has an ice cream cone in her hand."

Fair Exchange

Mother to son playing with father's watch: "Harold! What on earth—"

Harold: "That's all right, mother. Father is playing with my train."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Well, the Boss's mother and Dad came for us today—
And I had to say "Good-by" to all my farm friends—
Including little Jumbo—
The Boss wanted to take him with us, but everybody seemed to think he would be better off on the farm—
Maybe so, but I certainly would have enjoyed showing him off to Joan and Betty Ann and all my other friends—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Memorial—The *e* is "quick-long."

From—The vowel is sounded as short *o*. Pronounced with a short *u*, the word sounds worse than "frumpish."

Solomon—The second vowel is "quick-long," as in obey, not an obscured *a*.

Variableness—The first *a* is long.

Formeth, createth, declareth—End them *-eth*, not *-uth*.

Lycaonia—Principal emphasis on third syllable, *Lik-ay-o'-nih-a* (each *i* short, first *a* as in chaotic, *o* long, second *a* as in sofa; secondary stress on first syllable).

Barnabas—*Bar'-na-bas* (first *a* as in arm, second as in sofa, third clipped as in account).

Mountain — End it *-tin*. Avoid *mow'-'n*.

Jerusalem—*Je-roo'-sa-lem* (first *e* as in create). Avoid *Juh-roo'-suh-lum*.

Antipodes — The publishers of Webster's now say that this word should always be pronounced *an-tip'-o-deez*.

Clique—*Kleek*, not *klik*.

Mundane—The first syllable is accented.

Paraphernalia — *Par-a-fer-nay'-lih-a* (first *a* short, second as in sofa, *e* as in maker, third *a* long, *i* short, fourth *a* as in sofa; secondary stress on first syllable). Note that the third syllable is not *-fuh*.

"Every good gift and every perfect gift" (James 1:17) — In this verse "gift" translates two different Greek terms: the first, *dosis*, refers properly to the "act of giving"; the second, *dorema*, concerns the gift itself —the result of the giving (cf. Abbott-Smith: Lexicon of the New Testament(.

"For of him, and through him, and to him, are all things" (Rom. 11:36)—The sense of this rather condensed statement has been brought out in various ways. Goodspeed renders: "For from him everything comes, through him everything exists, and in him everything ends"; Weymouth prefers: "The universe owes its origin to Him, was created by Him, has its aim and purpose in Him"; while Moffatt translates: "All comes from him, all lives by him, all ends in him."

"It is the Lord that advanced Moses and Aaron" (I Sam. 12:6)—The word translated "advanced" is literally "made", and is doubtless used in the sense of "appointed" (as in Heb. 3:2, where the Greek word for "made" is rendered "appointed"). Thus the Revised Version and the Septuagint read "appointed Moses and Aaron"; that is, "made them what they were, raised them up as leaders" (Kirkpatrick: Commentary on Samuel: p. 90). Moffatt, however, uses "equipped."

"If ye will fear the Lord . . . then shall both ye and also the king that reigneth over you continue following the Lord your God" (I Sam. 12:14)—Moffatt gives the following translation, which is not unlike that of the Revised Version and the Septuagint: "If you will reverence the Eternal . . . if both you and the king who reigns over you are followers of the Eternal your God, well and good." This rendering of the Hebrew construction is a very logical prelude to the opening words of verse 15: "But if you will not obey (literally, "listen to or hear") . . . then shall the hand of the Lord be against you."

"Every man walketh in a vain shew" (Psalms 39:6)—The word rendered "a vain shew" is literally "image"; while, in its metaphorical sense, it is equivalent to "a mere empty image, semblance"; hence, "as a mere semblance man walks about" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon). So Moffatt has: "Man's busy life indeed is but a phantom"; Baxter's translation of the Septuagint: "Surely man walks in a shadow." and the Margin of the Revised Version: "Surely every man walketh as a shadow."

"Those that seek me early" (Prov. 8:17)—The Hebrew verb means literally to "look for dawn," and came to imply "eager or diligent watching or seeking" (cf. Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon). Hence, the rendering of the Revised Version: "Those that seek me diligently."

"O men . . . sons of man" (Prov. 8:4)—It may be noted that in the original, the word for "men" is *Ishim*, "men as distinguished from women"; while "man" represents *Adam*, "mankind." In Hebrew idiom, the phrase, "the sons of man" is equivalent to "mankind in general."

"Durable riches and righteousness" (Prov. 8:18) — The word rendered "durable" is literally "advanced," hence, "eminent, surpassing"; while the term usually translated "righteousness" can also mean "prosperity"; hence, "eminent wealth and prosperity" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon).

"Declareth unto man what is his thought, that maketh the morning darkness (Amos 4:13) — Instead of "what is his thought" (Hebrew *Mah-siecho*), the Septuagint has "his anointed," a rendering of the similar-appearing Hebrew term *Meshicho*. The reading is an interesting one, for the word "anointed" (Greek, *Christos*) is that regularly used for "Messiah" in the Old Testament and for "Christ" in the New. In fact, Baxter's English translation of the Septuagint has the words: "Proclaims to men his Christ," and continues, "forming the morning and the darkness." Moffatt renders as follows: "It is he who reveals his inner Mind to man, he who makes the dawn and darkness."

"We also are men of like passions with you" (Acts 14:15) — "Of like passions with you" is literally "suffering like you" or "of like feelings or affections" (Thayer: Greek Lexicon). Goodspeed translates: "We are only human beings like you"; and Weymouth, "We also are but men, with natures kindred to your own"; while Moffatt has: "We are but human, with natures like your own." It may be noted that the verb "preach" used in the same verse, is *euangelizomai*, which means literally "to preach the gospel," or "tell the good news."

"The word of God is quick, and powerful" (Heb. 4:12) — Literally, "the word of God is living and active" (cf. Thayer: Greek Lexicon; also Revised Version and Twentieth Century New Testament). It should be noted that "quick" in this verse does not mean "swift." Weymouth translates: "God's message is full of life and power"; Moffatt: "The Logos of God is a living thing, active"; and Goodspeed: "the message of God is a living and active force."

"After ye were [illegible]uminated" (Heb. 10:32) — Moffatt, the Revised Version, Weymouth, and others prefer to translate the verb "enlightened"; Goodspeed and the Twentieth Century New Testament, however, read: "After you had received the light." Dr. Moffatt points out that the verb corresponds to the phrase "received the knowledge of the truth" (v. 26); and it has been stated on good authority that the word "illuminated" in Hebrew 10:32 "clearly refers to the Christian act of initiation" (Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethic, VIII, p. 55). "Baptism" was specifically referred to as "illumination" by the early Christian writer, Justin Martyr (Apology: I, 61), who in the same passage speaks of the baptized as "the illuminated." (See also Moffatt: Commentary on Hebrews.)

"By humility and the fear of the Lord are riches" (Prov. 22:4)—More literally, "the consequence (or reward) of humility and the fear of the Lord is riches" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon.) Moffatt gives the sense of the verse as follows: "The humble and reverent are rewarded with wealth and honour and long life."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Five By-Products of NRA

EDUCATION of the public by an army of NRA interpreters has begun. It is therefore pertinent again to take account of the specific purposes for which the National Industrial Recovery Act was written and what it is likely to achieve.

The first purpose of the NRA was of course to speed recovery from the depression. The theory on which it was built was that raising wages would put more money into circulation and that cutting down hours would put more people to work. However, it is impossible to say yet, and may never be possible to say, how much of the improvement in business is due to increased purchases resulting from NRA wage increases and how much from general improvement in confidence. Clearly some reëmployment must have resulted from the spread-work program embodied in the codes which was tried out in the staggered-work arrangements encouraged in the Hoover régime. General Johnson estimates that 2,000,000 men have gone back to work. And the Industrial Conference Board records a 10 per cent jump in employment in all but one of the leading manufacturing industries during July. NRA statisticians will probably give us shortly a definite total of the reëmployment which the act itself is responsible for.

In general, the chief result so far seems to have been the sharp stimulus which manufacturers, in the hope of forestalling the higher costs embodied in the codes, have given to industrial production. To this extent the effect of the codes is now appearing in what General Johnson has repeatedly called a crisis. Consumption has still to catch up to the spurred production.

Will this brake continue? Or will the operation of the act exert the stimulating effect on business that it is popularly expected to have? That remains to be seen. Trade reports continue to indicate that, even without a code, business would continue to improve anyway. It will be a delicate statistical problem to determine how much will be "normal" recovery and how much will be stimulated recovery. Moreover, the codification of big industry is practically completed.

In the meantime, four by-products of the act are likely to be its most spectacular results. One is the rapid advance in the unionization of industry. The second is a permanent cut in the American working day. The third is the abolition of the crime of child labor. And the fourth is the cartellization of American industry through the upbuilding of trade associations in partnership with the Government. There is another by-product, however, which perhaps accounts for the hesitation of Mr. Henry Ford to embrace the Blue Eagle. This is an increase in American dependence upon political interference in the free industrial economy, and greater audacity on the part of political personages in assuming the ability to guess, and the right to enforce, fair prices.

Organizations are always apt to assume an aspect in action which had not been envisaged in theory. This seems to be true in the case of the NRA. The changes also look as if they will be permanent, and not temporary, as is the act itself. The fact is that the qualitative values of a free economy are yielding ground to the clamant demand of whole populations for the security which they feel will come from proper planning.

Geneva and the Parting Guest

GENEVA is getting used to walkouts. Within a year it has seen Germany withdraw from the Disarmament Conference, Japan bolt from the League Assembly, Peru stalk away from the Council table, and recently Germany take leave of the International Labor Conference.

But walkouts are only walkouts. Sometimes, they are not even withdrawals. The Peruvian delegate showed his displeasure at the League's handling of the Leticia dispute by marching out of the Council chamber. In fact, he marched out twice. Yet a few weeks later he was back in his place, and beamed his pleasure at affixing his signature to the settlement concluded under the Council's auspices.

Germany refused to return to the Disarmament Conference after last summer's long recess. But by December a formula had been discovered upon which the great powers were able to agree, and since that time a spokesman of Berlin has taken an active part in every phase of the conference's activities.

A big Japanese delegation headed by Mr. Matsuoka filed out of the Assembly hall when a technically unanimous verdict was found against Japan by representatives of fifty-seven countries. Still, Japan continues to be represented in the Disarmament Conference and on all League committees of which it has been a member. Tokyo even sent two special delegates to sit on a committee dealing with problems of child welfare.

The United States, which, so to speak, withdrew from the League before it was established, has in recent months been in closer touch with Geneva than ever before, and has even sent four official observers to sit in the International Labor Conference.

Consequently, when the German delegation took its departure from this same Labor Conference, Geneva refused to accept the gesture as definitive, or as unduly alarming.

Most nations at one time or another find themselves in conflict with the accepted doctrine of the common good. And withdrawals from conferences may have their usefulness as a form of protest. But today nobody can hold aloof from consideration of world problems. Because they are world problems, the nations must work them out together.

Keeping Children Out of Jail

THAT sense of satisfaction which comes from grappling effectively with at least one part of a heavy problem is being experienced by Great Britain through the Children and Young Persons Act.

When the act commences to operate November 1, there will be set in order a scheme which should serve in large measure to stem at least one of those sources from which crime is known to spring.

It has never been claimed that juvenile delinquency is altogether responsible for adult crime; nevertheless, figures which are coldly unquestionable go to prove that the anti-social tendency of the child does operate to produce and develop the anti-social habits which prove so disastrous in the adult.

In 1931, official statistics showed that, of persons of all ages convicted for indictible offenses, 21 per cent were children under sixteen. Of 2000 young men serving educational detention sentences in Borstal Institutions, 50 per cent admitted that their criminal adventures began before they were sixteen. During 1931, 1883 boys and 119 girls went to prison—500 of them in default of the payment of a fine.

Such figures will, under the new régime, cease to be published, for the very good reason that they will have ceased to exist. With the coming in of the new act, no child delinquent under seventeen will be brought for trial before any but a properly constituted juvenile court, and no person under eighteen will be sent to jail either for an offense or in default of a fine unless he is certified by the court as too "unruly" or too "depraved" to be sent to a remand home.

At a moment when crime figures are causing uneasiness, such innovations are of peculiar interest. There are many agencies which tend to work the undoing of the child—neglect, overcrowding, bad relationships, and the like—for which it is hard to provide a legal remedy. Thus it is good to know that for one prolific agency—that of turning too many children into confirmed criminals before they are old enough to be properly responsible for themselves—a remedy has been devised which, if wisely and understandingly administered, should have a profound effect upon the criminal records of Great Britain.

Raconteur and Boniface

SIMEON FORD will be remembered, not only as a notable hotelkeeper in New York, but because during the '90's and for more than a decade after he was as much one of that city's institutions as the hansom cabs of Fifth Avenue and the Aquarium at the Battery.

Chairmen of banquets considered that evening lost if Ford could not be secured as the star postprandial speaker. Excessively tall, exceedingly thin, his preternaturally solemn appearance added piquancy to an apparently inexhaustible flow of homely wit. How many people ate luncheon and dinner at the old, ramshackle but comfortable Grand Union Hotel, which he owned and managed for thirty-odd years, in order to boast ever afterward that its lanky proprietor had stopped to chat with them as he passed among the tables no one will ever know. They would probably form a good-sized town.

Originally of Indiana, that cradle of humorists and statesmen, he came to New York City where he hung out a lawyer's shingle for a time, then drifted into the hotel business. Perhaps his funniest anecdotes dealt with his experiences as hotelkeeper.

The Grand Union Hotel stood opposite the railroad terminus then known to all New Yorkers as the Grand Central Depot. Ford claimed his hostelry did so much business because it was "the haven for hayseeds who came across the street from the Grand Central because they were terrified of hack drivers."

At a farewell dinner given him at the Waldorf-Astoria he told a crowd of fellow bonifaces:

> I may have sinned, but I never charged the public for bread and butter.

Incidentally, like many other artists, his farewell appearances were many. In 1912 he made one which he called "Farewell Address No. 26."

Simeon Ford loved people and took kindly interest in his guests notwithstanding occasional sly digs at the idiosyncrasies of hotel patrons. He belonged to a period when proprietors, long after they became rich, might still be seen out on the sidewalk inspecting a wagonload of vegetables. Those were the days when hotels were yet unacquainted with strictly impersonal college-bred dietitians versed in vitamins, and the slogan that the guest is always right was possibly less insistent. And still the guest was hospitably served and the fare, if memory serves, was more than passing good.

The Sun Shines On

NEARLY 200 daily and weekly newspapers have been published regularly in the United States for 100 years or longer. None, however, occupies quite the unique and important place in the history of American journalism held by the New York Sun, which observes its centenary tomorrow. It was on Sept. 3, 1833, that Benjamin H. Day, a twenty-three-year-old printer, and two assistants produced 1000 copies of a four-page paper about the size of a typewriter sheet.

The Sun was unique in being the first successful penny paper on either side of the Atlantic. Others sold at from six to fifteen cents. It was the first American paper to be sold on the streets. It was the first to apply really business-like methods to newspaper making. It was the first to make a deliberate appeal to workers, just beginning to feel a class consciousness.

The Sun was important because it set a new style in American journalism and inspired imitators in all parts of the world. Before 1833 most newspapers had been ponderous in style and devoted almost exclusively to politics and commerce. The new paper followed a London example. There, about 1820, John Wight, a reporter for the Morning Herald, began to write bright little stories about humorous or pathetic incidents in the Bow Street police court. These had been imitated in New York as early as 1828, but the Sun made them a regular and leading feature. Their appeal was so great and so immediate that within four months the Sun had the largest circulation in New York and within two years the largest in the world.

Emphasis placed by the Sun on what now is called "human interest" set a precedent that has had both good and bad results, as reflected in the press during the last hundred years. At its best it has persuaded a large public to inform itself on many practical and cultural subjects; at its worst it has resulted in a great proportion of the public being debauched and misled by a cheap sensationalism and a complete distortion of true values.

In its earlier years the Sun was more sensational than sound. But Charles A. Dana and his associates made it a really great newspaper. They took control in 1868. Dana, a man of exceptional talents, gathered about him a staff of great ability. His "bright young men," as the phrase went, included many collegians at a time when newspaper offices seldom saw them, and they helped produce a paper that won a wide reputation for sparkling prose, for clever writing both in news and editorials.

The Sun was "the first newspaper to handle facts with the skill and manner of the novelist so that they read like fiction and possessed all its charm and fascination," said Frank A. Munsey, who bought the paper in 1916. More than that, its accuracy was esteemed so that the slogan, "If you see it in the Sun, it's so," became accepted as true.

The Sun has changed hands four times in the last thirty years, and the brilliance of its beams have at times been obscured. Today, however, it is most ably directed and edited. Under a mutualization plan, it is owned by the men who make it, and they are producing one of the fine newspapers of the world.

The Insull "Boom"

THAT forlorn fugitive in Greece, Samuel Insull, did two colossal things: He built up a $3,000,000,000 electric empire and he caused one of the greatest business failures in history. As the American Government seeks to bring him back for trial, his disaster shuts out the earlier picture of his success. Yet Mr. Insull stepped up the industrial progress of the world by producing cheaper electricity. The good he did heightens his gigantic tragedy.

Thanks to this man without a country, electricity came into its many uses in business and in the home much more swiftly than it would have otherwise. He was the first, his former associates say, to see the advantages of interconnecting cities into a giant system which could furnish better and steadier service at a lower cost than could a multitude of small power plants in many cities. Power systems now embrace the nation with their networks.

Mr. Insull demanded cheaper production costs. If electricity was to be widely used, it must cost less. He pioneered in getting the biggest possible machinery to produce electricity at the least cost per ton of coal. He encouraged electrical manufacturers to build larger units than had ever been made before.

He led them, for instance, to build the first huge reciprocating Corliss type steam engine for electrical use. Then when the turbine came in, he ordered the first large turbine, of 5000 kilowatts, to be employed in an electrical power plant. He kept calling for bigger units and the manufacturers kept responding, until today the largest turbine of the kind is operating in one of the plants he put up. Its capacity of 212,000 kilowatts indicates the progress he insisted on and got.

His men, who credit him with these achievements, call him the greatest electrical utility operator the world has seen. He foresaw the tremendous use of electricity and planned ahead for it. As a constructing engineer and business builder, he had great vision and courage. Toward the end he built too much and too rapidly. As a financier, he crashed.

Insull was a boom, like the Florida boom, all by himself. People hastened to buy the securities he offered merely because they carried his name. In Florida, the land is still there. Though faith in Insull has been costly to investors, much of great value due to his engineering enterprise fortunately remains.

Editorial Notes

An English member of the letter-carrying fraternity presents an interesting version of the well-known "postman's holiday." It is true that he used his day off to stroll over the familiar route, but he took along paints, brushes and canvas, and used them with such good effect that one of the resultant landscapes won first prize in an oil-color competition.

The Austrian Government has taken action on behalf of newspapers to ban a pernicious form of inflation and at the same time cut down an undesirable "overhead." An order has been promulgated against the use of the oversized and overstated headline.

Proposals to consolidate the University of Chicago and Northwestern University are hinted in the press. If such mergers become common, we may yet see a very literal form of "brain trust."

Florida motorists in 1932 paid 70 per cent of the total state taxes. It would seem that any motor vehicle there is a taxi.

The A B C's of Cuba's New Ideals

By DR. PAUL VANORDEN SHAW

WHEN the university students of Cuba, the first opponents of the Machado régime who unwaveringly carried on the torch of opposition when all others faltered, went back to their early school days for a designation for their secret organization, they chose more appropriately than perhaps even they realized. For what is more fundamental than the A B C's? But the drain on the alphabet by the opposition was not confined to the ABC, the strongest of them all. There were the OCRR (Organización Celular Radical Revolucionaria), the Cuban APRA (Asociación Popular Revolucionaria Americana), the UN (Unión Nacionalista), and many others whose oppositionistic tactics made them appear as the X Y Z of unrestrained brutality. They fought terror with terror, force with force, and were unanimous in the belief that Machado should go and that constitutional reforms should come.

Undoubtedly the most influential group was the ABC. This secret organization has become openly a strong political party, and judging from the number of its members in the Cabinet of President Carlos Manuel de Cespedes it is in a favorable position to put into effect its constructive program. In no sense can its "action" in recent months serve as an index of its real nature. In a nutshell, the renovation of Cuba is the ideal of the youth of Cuba.

The students in Latin America have ever been energetic leaders in political affairs. In Cuba, moreover, the Spanish university tradition has lived on almost to our own days and has endowed the Cuban students with amazing vitality. They needed it. Every other group which became conscious of and alarmed at the evils in the Government just deposed flared up, was defeated and quit. These students alone had the courage, persistence and the idealism to carry on against heavy odds.

In a striking fashion this student group appears to be different from all others whose political activity and ideals fill pages in Latin America's history. They have the same passionate and gallant idealism, the same quick and ready sympathy for the poor and downtrodden, the same emotional warmth and intellectual brilliancy, the same flashing eyes and nervous intensity. And in these respects the Cuban is essentially a Latin American in philosophy and behavior, a fact which the ABC recognizes as a sober reality in the Cuban situation, even though it admits that Cuba has been woven into the economic pattern of the United States.

* * *

But these Cuban students are different by virtue of their realism and thoroughness and by the practicality of their vision. Theirs is no half-baked program; they have not gone off half-cocked. Despite the trouble and turmoil of the last three years they have made a thorough and painstaking study of the problems and needs of Cuba with a praiseworthy interest in improving the life of the humbler folk of their Antillean Pearl. For each problem a policy, for each need a plan, and for each individual a happier home. This is the ambitious scheme of these irrepressibly idealistic university students whose own academic careers have been shot to pieces literally and figuratively in circumstances tragic and too numerous to mention.

Constitutional reforms espoused by the ABC are also sponsored by nearly all other opposition groups and include: the abolition of Machado's amendments, electoral reform, the rehabilitation of the dignity and freedom of the courts, votes for women and more liberal franchise requirements for men, etc. Recognizing the volatile character of the Latins who desire frequent changes in government, the ABC, realistically, proposes a modified form of parliamentary government. They have also planned to create a corporative chamber, like the Italian, which, however, unlike the Italian, must be elective. In this chamber, all the economic interests of the island will have legal and dignified representation.

Economically, the ABC stands for the recovery, with due compensation, of national wealth from foreign hands, and for the more equitable distribution of wealth among the citizens of Cuba. According to its manifesto, the *latifundia* must be broken up, agricultural coöperation must be established, and a more satisfactory financial system, with progressive taxation, etc., must be devised.

* * *

Since the relations of Cuba with the United States are all-important, their program with respect to these relationships is of extreme interest. The ABC would substitute for the Platt Amendment and for the reciprocity treaty a perpetual treaty of friendship and alliance and a customs union. To the extent that they will not interfere with other plans, foreign investments will be welcome, but only as loans and only so long as they are profitable both to the investor and to the Cubans. The ABC opposes intervention in principle, but is not antagonistic to the United States. It desires national political and social freedom, but frankly recognizes on which side Cuba's bread is buttered.

The social program of the ABC is impressive and advanced. It includes in its vast range: minimum wages and maximum hours; insurance against death, old age, disability and unemployment; protection to unions and syndicates; the supervision of working and contracting conditions in industry; conciliation and arbitration; the protection of small industries and businesses, and the preference to Cubans in the economic life of the nation. The ABC stands also for the reopening of the university as an autonomous institution and for a campaign against illiteracy.

The fairness and objectivity of the ABC must be obvious even in this brief résumé of its program. In order to work it out they would avoid injustices to all enmeshed in the régime which they would overthrow or revise. North Americans need not be alarmed, for their interests will be protected if the present plans and spirit of the ABC carry the day. The program of nationalization, socialization and depuration avoids the extremes of Fascism and Communism because, states the manifesto of the ABC, "civil liberty, as defined by Marti, is the right of every honest man to think and talk without hypocrisy," and these are impossible under the two *isms* mentioned.

Some can learn even if there are no schools. These Cuban students, ex-students and intellectuals have learned their Latin-American history, and are applying their knowledge with consummate talents. Under their guidance Cubans can look forward to a fuller and happier life, and the world may gain another lesson, that social justice is attainable by man.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

For a League Legislature

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The interview of the Monitor's correspondent with Sir Norman Angell leads, part way at least, toward a complete and much desired Anglo-American understanding, and through such understanding to better world conditions.

Sir Norman starts from the premise that the London Economic Conference has not worked out and that numerous other conferences of similar order have fallen short quite similarly, and from such premise people proceed logically to the broad deduction that the conference method of working out world problems, even as illustrated by the League of Nations itself, is not habitually productive of satisfactory results. Thence he concludes, with correctness beyond challenge, that what the League of Nations needed in the beginning, and still manifestly lacks, is a legislative department, and as the one visible and workable scheme for meeting the deficiency thus pointed out he turns to the American federal system.

But Sir Norman feels compelled to admit that in the end the jealousies and disputes of nations—presumably of central Europe—quite preclude any early possibility of such a system. At this point the writer would intervene with the suggestion that there is an open and practicable way for Sir Norman actually to get what he is groping for, within a reasonable time and without regard to the jealousies of central Europe—if only he and some of the rest of us can and will persuade the Anglo-American people as a whole to see it that way.

By this it is meant that the American federal system is ready at any time to take unto itself to be parts of itself other peoples of similar order who may covet such association; that the people of the British Commonwealth and the people of the American Republic are in their heritage, their language and the most of their thinking one Anglo-American people; and that if this Anglo-American people were once consolidated in the one republic that could, and would, be relied upon to act unitedly at any time and to act forcibly if necessary, then the power and influence of such republic would suffice to assure to Sir Norman, and to any others thinking as he does, the most of what he and they are wishing for.

Of course, this proposition appears large, but Britain and America really want the results that are to be had only through Anglo-American union. The forty-eight American states have an average population of about 2,500,000, and if the British Commonwealth, not counting South Africa or West Australia, were remapped into about twenty-seven states—as would be the most convenient arrangement—such states would similarly have the population averaging about 2,500,000. Such states could send their senators and representatives to Congress and there fight out their difficulties as the rest of us have been fighting out our difficulties ever since the Federal Government was set up under Washington. The problem is not difficult: All that is necessary is for the peoples concerned to wake up to their needs and to proceed accordingly.

W. O. PAYNE.

Des Moines, Iowa.

"Politics and the Schools"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I believe there is room for an honest difference of opinion on "Politics and the Schools" as presented on the editorial page, and with all the apologies of Elihu the Buzite, I wish to present a sharply divergent view.

The assumption that politics in its very essence is so dirty that schools should be taken out of it, I feel to be wrong. The facts presented are all too apparent, and many more instances of the bad effects of political control of schools could be given. However, it is too little to heal the situation slightly by an attempt to take the schools away from this influence.

As a school-teacher, I do not hesitate to admit that with the opportunities given us while the present voters grew up we should have a much more intelligent electorate than we have. We have been willing to accuse "dirty" politics of every legitimate and illegitimate method of influencing the vote, but have thought it beneath our dignity as educators to stoop to influence the vote ourselves. It is the voters that in the final analysis will control the public schools. And in eight, twelve or sixteen years of schooling they should certainly be taught how to vote for those who will maintain high standards both in schools and out.

Do I believe that teachers in the public schools should presume to influence their pupils to favor the election of certain candidates even in opposition to their own superiors? Exactly. Freedom of speech in the classroom may have more battles to fight, but it should not at the outset lay down the only weapons that appear effective against corruption and dishonesty and trickery, the evidence of which accumulates against public officers to our dismay. Teachers are citizens. It is the citizen's duty to keep up the high standard of government started by our forefathers.

We must find who are the best candidates under the circumstances of any election (though how best to do this is still a research problem in journalism). We must be sure to register and vote. It is odd indeed that we hesitate to soil our garments by contact with politics and yet we are ruled by them.

The schools are out of politics; they should be in. They are a splendid moral influence; politics needs them.

Kansas City, Mo. ROY COCHRANE.

Two Opinions of Japan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the very near future an American public will doubtless express their appreciation for the unbiased news and editorials which have been recently published in the Monitor concerning the Orient, and especially Japan. For the past thirty years two incidents have stood out in my memory. One a statement at an informal gathering by an eminent Japanese statesman; the other by an American bishop beloved both in this country and Japan. When asked the question, "What, in your opinion, would be the difference between an American, an English and a Japanese statesman?" the reply was, "An American looks into the future a week, an Englishman a month, a Japanese at least a hundred years." I believe that is true now. Returning from Japan, Phillips Brooks said, "I went to Japan to give them Christianity. I shall go back home enriched with a Christianity which they (the Japanese) have given to me." What might not be accomplished by an understanding between these countries? This understanding has always been so easy to get that we haven't even looked for it. ALAN CHESTER.

Cismont, Va.

"Youth and Crime"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Referring to your editorial, "Youth and Crime," I believe that there are just two reasons for the crime of youth of today, namely, poor environment and lack of discipline in the home. I think—and I have observed this for several years—that parents are lacking and thoughtless in many cases, that proper environment is not provided for their offspring, and that discipline is far from the thoughts of the parents. I have often noticed the lack of consideration for the rights of others manifested by the youth of today, and I attribute this to the lack of discipline or failure of the parent to bring this to the attention of the child. Discourtesy and maliciousness, which is very noticeable, are some of the results. Conditions which the parents have had to meet, along with their own inclinations to run wild, have caused them to be thoughtless and careless about the child's environment and discipline. These two things need to be brought to the attention of parents to correct the errors.

Lansing, Mich. WILLIAM E. GRAESSLE.